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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862.

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed, on Saturday, the conference confiscation bill, by twenty-seven to thirteen, giving the measure the splendid majority of more than two-thirds. Among the nays are the names of Browning and Cowan. *Par nobile fratrum!* Browning of Illinois voting with traitors and semi-secessionists, such as Powell, Saulsbury and Stark! The lowest depth of infamy has now been reached. Pity that Gov. Yates, whose proclamation has stirred the deepest depths of patriotic emotion from Cairo to Chicago, should have been so wofully deceived in his man. It is some consolation at least that his days are numbered. If we must have a Browning in the Senate, let such "fire-on-the-rear" secesh as the Chicago *Times* be guilty of him.

The bill, though in some few particulars not all that could have been desired, if energetically enforced, will enable the government to put down the rebellion. The first part of it defines the punishment against the crime of treason and appears to be intended to apply to any future as well as to the present rebellion. Such a law should have been placed on the statutes of the nation half a century ago; but such was the devotion then of the States to the Union that the necessity for it was never thought of.

The power placed in the hands of the President to put down the rebellion, is comprehensive and ample. The bill places at his disposal the entire loyal strength of the republic, without reference to the color of the skin that covers it; it strikes at the vitals of the rebellion, by severing the thews and sinews that sustain it; and it seizes and confiscates the property of the traitors, thus saving millons upon millions [illegible] the pockets of loyal men. Now let Mr. Lincoln issue his proclamation seizing the property and freeing the slaves of the rebels, and, if he wants them, a million of men will spring to arms and execute it. Let loyal men everywhere thank God and take courage. The glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence once more rule in the council halls of the nation. Patriots have often despaired. Hope deferred has made them heartsick. But the work has now been well and effectually done. With Honest Abe Lincoln to execute the law, "the people can rest in the belief that Slavery is in process of ultimate extinction." Let him carry out his magnificent conception, and history will place his name beside that of Washington and all noblest benefactors of the race. But let not Congress be forgotten. This measure is the crowning act of the noblest Congress that has assembled since the days of Adams, Jefferson and their compatriots of revolutionary story. On the brightest page of the nation's history this act will be written next to the Declaration of Independence. Let all the people exclaim, "Glory to God in the highest;" on earth death to all traitors unless they lay down their arms and submit to the government which God gave to our fathers. So shall peace dwell in the land, and let all the people say amen.

We subjoin a synopsis of the conference bill as passed by the House, and published in Saturday morning's issue. It now only awaits the President's signature to become the law of the land. That it will most assuredly and promptly receive.

Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer [illegible], and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot assistance, or engage in any rebellion, or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof and shall give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years and fined not exceeding $10,000 and his slaves, if he has any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office of trust under the United States government. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes are affected by this bill, those who shall hereafter hold the office of president, vice president, members of Congress, foreign ministers, &c., under the so-called confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation that if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and be forever free.

No slave escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offense against the laws of the United State, until the rightful claimant shall first make oath as to his loyalty. No person engaged in the naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such manner as he may deem best, and is authorized to make provisions for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The president is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"For the suppression of insurrection and the punishment and sequestration of the property of the rebels, and for other purposes."

Mr. ALLEN of Ill. moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 77.

The report of the committee of conference on the Confiscation bill was then concurred in—yeas 82, nays 42.

Mr. STEVENS made a report from the conference committee, which was concurred in. Adjourned.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

If anything were wanting to show the absolute military necessity of the Illinois ship canal, the brief article from the London *Times* on that subject to be found on the second page, is ample and conclusive. That malignant but far-seeing journal comprehends fully what its effect, if completed, would be, in case of war, upon the interests and possessions of Great Britain upon the American continent. Will not Congress, when it comes together in December, act at once upon the wise principle that in time of peace prepare for war?

GOV. YATES' PROCLAMATION.

The Republican club, on Saturday evening, had a most enthusiastic meeting. The noble patriotic proclamation of Gov. Yates was indorsed to the echo. At the close of the exercises the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican Club of Chicago, have read with thrilling interest the recent letter of Gov. Yates to the President of the United States, and that we most heartily endorse every sentiment therein set forth.

Resolved, That these resolutions, with a copy of Gov. Yates' letter attached, be sent to the President of the United States, and to every major-general and commander in the army.

WHAT THIS CONGRESS HAS DONE.

"Sir," said Mr. Sumner, in closing his recent eloquent plea for confiscation in the Senate, "the present Congress has already done much beyond any other Congress in our history, to entitle it to the gratitude of the nation. Measures which for long years seemed attainable only to the most sanguine hopes, have triumphed. Emancipation in the national capital; freedom in all the national Territories; the offer of aid to help emancipation in the States; the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade; the prohibition of the return of fugitive slaves by military officers; homesteads for actual settlers on the public lands; the Pacific railroad; endowments of agricultural colleges out of public lands; such are some of the achievements by which the present Con-Congress will be historic. Besides, we have raised an army, and made important additions to our navy, and have provided means for all our gigantic expenditures by a tax, which is in itself an epoch."

☞ Governor Yates struck a responsive chord in the breast of the people. His recommendations meet the universal approval of loyal men. The war Democrats as well as the Republicans declare that his letter to the President enunciates the true method of dealing with the rebellion, and clearly points out the cause of the procrastination of the war. If the President will adopt his suggestions he will be vigorously sustained by the whole strength of the people. The secesh faction, of course, oppose any measure likely to hurt their traitor friends in Dixie. They are not pleased with the Governor's plan of dealing with the rebellion, because it is too vigorous, robust and effective. But the loyal masses fully endorse every utterance in his patriotic epistle to the President.

Gov. Yates was popular with the people of Illinois, prior to the writing of the letter, but he will enjoy hereafter a still higher place in their confidence and esteem, and his reputation will be national. Illinois has a governor worthy of the great prairie State.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE ARMY ON THE JAMES RIVER.

[Special Correspondence New York Times.]

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER,
Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The event of yesterday was the, to most of the army, unexpected visit of President Lincoln, who arrived at the Landing in the afternooon, in the Ariel, a steam transport, having left Fortress Monroe at nine oclock in the morning. He was soon discovered by the crowd of quartermasters, surgeons and soldiers near the Landing, he sitting and smiling serenely on the after deck of the vessel, and was greeted with repeated cheers, and it was speedily told through the camps that Mr. Lincoln had come to have a look at the army, who knowing but that something significant was in the visit. Gen. McClellan, with a portion of his staff, met the president at the landing, the party riding soon after to head quarters, from which directly there issued an order for an immediate review of the troops. After a short conversation with Gen. McClellan, of an entirely unofficial character, the party started out to review the army, the cool of the early evening favoring such a ceremony. The president drove in a carriage to the headquarters of corps, and there mounted, in turn riding along the lines of each division. He seemed in excellent spirits, and in his conversation with the different generals, expressing his pride at the gallant conduct of the army and of its leaders. The soldiers, as he rode before them, vied in their cheers with the roar of the cannon, which belched forth their stately national salutes as he approached each several division, giving the head of the nation such a welcome as to assure him that he was among friends, and men not so exhausted by the fatigues of the recent awful days as to be unable to give full rotundity and volume to the tone of the vociferous greeting. Mr. Lincoln rode at the right of Gen. McClellan, holding with one hand the reins that checked a spirited horse, and with the other a large sized stove-pipe hat, which latter was regarded with unusual interest by the army, as the first head covering of the kind seen in many months. The president rode rapidly along the lines, bowing and smiling as he went, Gen. McClellan, meantime, waving his fatigue cap, and evidently not at all ashamed of the veteran army he was exhibiting. Stopping only to shake hands and to pay a single congratulatory word to the generals, Mr. Lincoln passed from division to division, along the whole line, cheers meeting and following him, and cannon telling their salutes. It was past sundown, and as late as 9 o'clock in the evening before the last salute and the last cheer heard in the distance told that the ceremony of the review was over. The whole thing was admirably conducted, and tended visibly to elevate the spirits of the army. Mr. Lincoln, after a little lively conversation with Gen. McClellan and his staff, returned to the steamer, considerably fatigued after his long horseback ride, but yet undoubtedly able to devote some hours to conference with the commanding general, the burden of which talk, not having been present, I am not able to report, but I fancy it did not relate entirely to the debilitating heat of the day, nor to the picturesque beauty of the place. To-day the president makes the voyage back to Fortress Monroe, familiar with the condition and position of the army of the Potomac, having doubtless left behind something valuable in the way of advice, and may be promises.

This visit certainly has great significance in connection with the recent great movement, and that other rapid journey to West Point. Your readers can fathom its meaning, perhaps, as well as I, with this advantage, that for them to guess and to think will not be contraband, while the correspondent under parole would be likely to regret even the shrewdness of his published surmises.

With the army everything proceeds quietly, and were it not for the continuance of hot weather, with its debilitating effects, the men would enjoy the short season of rest they seem likely to have. The hot sun is hard on fatigue parties, detailed for intrenching or chopping, causing a few cases of sunstroke. The daily drills are so arranged as to come off in the cool of the day, and every effort is made to save the men as much as possible from unhealthy exposure. They surely have earned the right to some consideration. A great blessing to the army is the near vicinity of the James River, in whose waters it may freely bathe.

It would not be a bad idea to follow out the suggestion recently made by a prominent officer, that the troops be marched by regiments or companies to the river, be marched in for a wash or a bath, having the thing so systematized that every regiment should get its weekly or semi-weekly cleansing, as regularly as it is obliged to go through a drill. So used, the James would be the best physician and physic that have yet administered to the health of the army.

☞ Probably many, inside as well as outside of the army, will be not a little astonished to learn that Gen. McClellan has sent all the way to Burnside for 500 negro laborers, and that a vessel dispatched for them some days since is now absent. The immense advantage which the rebels have all the while had over us, and never before so much as in these hot days, in having negroes to labor while their soldiers were preserved and drilled, cannot longer be resisted. Why a vessel should be dispatched to North Carolina for negroes when thousands could be had for the asking right at home, we cannot say. Some may add the suggestion, if the negro is useful with a spade, now that you have broken down the barriers that kept him from being serviceable to the Union cause, why not try him with a musket?

The Practical Test.

An army correspondent writing from McClellan's headquarters, says:

After a week of battles, during which our troops fought six of European magnitude, the wearied men, without being permitted scarcely an hour's rest, were required to lay down the musket, take the spade, and go to digging trenches; and here they have been working by the thousand, with scarcely an opportunity to rest, adding to the fearful list of bruised and broken-down men; while the enemy rested, an army of blacks were doing their digging. All theories or fine-spun objections break down under arguments like this; and the fact is too important to be lost sight of, that measures have been taken to relieve our soldiers by employing negroes to build fortifications. I confess that I have not yet yielded to the arguments in favor of arming the blacks; but as an observer and chronicler I cannot forbear to mention the progress of this idea within the last two weeks. I have heard officers of the army formerly opposed to such a course, assert the same conclusion, and declare themselves in favor of employing *all the agencies within reach to put down the rebellion.* The negro can labor and be of the greatest service with the spade. This conclusion appears to have been adopted in the army of the Potomac, and there is no saying that the negro's *adaptation to the musket* may not yet be discovered by those whose business it is to get soldiers and fight our battles.

Col. Cameron's Scotch Regiment.

An army correspondent writing from Martinsburg, Va., July 8th:

We had just a gleam of the *esprit* of the glorious Fourth upon the recurrence of the 86th anniversary of our country's birthday. The day was lovely, barring the heat, which of course no one grumbles at on such occasions; the fields were white with army-wagons; a little beyond the railroad station gleamed the picturesquely-disposed tents of a Union camp; and in the public square, from a towering flag-staff, floated the symbol of protective power—our precious stars and stripes. There was a handsome display of the entire 65th Illinois regiment, Col. Cameron, who paraded 1,000 strong in the morning. Their commander presented them with ten barrels of beer for refreshment, to which harmless beverage the men restricted themselves. In the afternoon, they amused themselves with open-air sports, running races, sewed up in bags, sledge-throwing, and a variety of Scotch games.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Curtis Moving Towards Memphis.

Sinking of the Naval Dispatch Boat Shingess.

FIGHT ANTICIPATED NEAR CORINTH.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

All Quiet at New Madrid.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 12, 1862.

I learn directly from White River, that Gen. Hindman had ordered all the inhabitants near Ganley Ridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, one portion being between Cash and White Rivers, and the other east of Cash River, distant about seventy-five miles from Memphis.

The naval dispatch boat Shingess, from Memphis last night run on a snag near Island No. 34, and sank, her mails and crew were taken off by the hospital boat Tycoon, and did not arrive here until this morning.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island arrived this morning from Corinth, and leaves this evening for the east. Gen. Strong has to-day issued an order suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city.

The claim commissioners have to-day issued a notice requiring all claims to be presented to them prior to the 26th inst.

By officers from Corinth, I learn it is reported in that vicinity that Generals Bragg and Hardee had issued orders to their troops to prepare for marching with five days' cooked rations. The enemy is known to be in force at Holly Springs, Ripley, Blackburn and Okalona, and an engagement is imminent.

There is no news from Memphis to-day.

Six secesh prisoners, who escaped from Camp Butler, were yesterday recaptured here. The provost marshal last night sent them back to their old quarters.

By the dispatch boat, which arrived late last night, I learn that everything was quiet at New Madrid, when it passed. Officers here from Island No. 10, yet persist in their statement of hearing firing in that direction on Thursday night.

The efficient provost marshal, J. W. Merrill, has received a major's commission from Gov. Yates—eminently a worthy promotion. He is yet suffering from the effects of a sun stroke a week or two since. No news whatever from below.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July —4 p. m., VIA CAIRO, 12th.

There is nothing of striking importance from Vicksburg. The shelling of the place continues. A number of rebel guns have been dismounted by our bursting shells. The confederates have a number of siege guns on carriages, which move about as our mortars obtain range of their position. Commodore Farragut has placed a battery of field-pieces on the point opposite the town, ranging the men at work on the enemy's guns. The work on the canal is progressing.

Provost Marshal General Col. William S. Hillyer issued an order this morning, revoking all passes granted heretofore by any officer to parties, upon any pretext whatever, unless the required oath or parole had been taken. The parole can be substituted for the oath, at the discretion of the officer granting the pass, only where the parties live outside and beyond the protection of our lines.

The report sent from Cairo that Gen. Lew. Wallace had been disgraced for entering this city without orders was never heard in Memphis until read in Cairo dispatches to Northern journals. Hence, the paragraph saying that it originated here is untrue. Like many other stories of like character, it was manufactured out of whole cloth.

All thieves, pick pockets and other vagabonds in custody here by civil authority, were yesterday banished to Arkansas by the military authorities, to be punished as spies if they returned. The most terrible punishment for the worst of crimes is banishment to the Arkansas swamps.

The board of aldermen succeeded in partially organizing last night.

We have no late Southern papers. The Grenada *Appeal* has not appeared here lately.

CAIRO, July 12.—Commodore Farragut, by order of Gen. Butler, confiscated 3,000 slaves, who are employed on the Vicksburg canal.

We have no explanation of the cannonading at New Madrid.

Six Fort Donelson prisoners, who escaped from Camp Butler, were arrested at Paducah and sent here yesterday. They will be returned to Springfield.

The Claims Court have allowed 680 claims, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000. Large claims are under consideration yet. Congratulate the country on the ability and integrity of the Commission. All claims are examined with extreme care.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Fight With and Defeat of 450 Guerillas.

Morgan's Cavalry Threaten to March on Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—At Newhope, Nelson county, at eleven o'clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohio, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encountered 450 rebel cavalry, under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After twenty minutes' brisk fire of musketry the enemy were routed and fled. No federal casualties. Blood along the road was found by our skirmishers sent out, but no enemy. Later accounts received say that these guerrillas, or their comrades, burned the town of Lebanon and robbed the Commercial Bank, located there.

Telegraphic communication is perfect to Nashville, but not over the Lebanon branch line, which will probably prevent further particulars to-night.

The federal reinforcements are moving in the direction of Lebanon, but could not have arrived until after the destruction of Lebanon, but they are in hot pursuit of these guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The Nashville train due at six last evening, did not arrive till near midnight. Passengers report that Morgan's cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and left that point, 1,500 strong, for Lexington, announcing their intention to visit Louisville.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Among the business which will be left unfinished by Congress is the General Bankrupt law, which has been steadily gaining in friends.

Mr. Blair of Virginia, Blair of Missouri, Grider of Kentucky, Maynard of Tennessee, and Fisher of Delaware, are the only representatives from the slave States who voted for the conference report on confiscation.

The Army Appropriation law contains a clause for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. $200,000 are to be applied to this purpose, and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

The President has appointed Major General of Volunteers Pope, now in command of the depart of Virginia, a brigadier general in the regular army, vice John E. Wool, promoted.

[Special to N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON July 12.—The president this morning sent for the slave State members of Congress, and had an important interview with them. He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this plan was not adopted that general emancipation would come, under less pleasant circumstances.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported the printing job of the annuals of Congress in an appropriate bill to-day, and inasmuch as there was no other way of defeating the job, the House laid the bill on the table.

[Special to N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The treaty with Mexico, sent home by Mr. Corwin, providing for a loan of $11,000,000 to the Republic of Mexico was laid on the table in executive session this morning, before the transaction of any other business.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Richmond papers announce the death of J. K. Taft, cashier of the State Bank of Georgia.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall has resigned his commission in the rebel army, and his brigade has been turned over to Gen. Williams.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Richmond Papers Growing More Gloomy.

DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S WIFE.

The Rebel Force Reported to be Moving Down the Peninsula.

Another Battle Reported and a Federal Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Richmond *Examiner* says of its own government: There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reservation of facts on the part of the government. If the commanding general could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines's Hill, why each succeeding day and night have we not had a bulletin of equal length simply stating results? It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit on the whole country in composing public anxiety. If the first official display had not been fully sustained by subsequent events—if the public expectations are to be reduced—we believe that our people can bear the disappointment; without waiting to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confession of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly stated, instead of trifling with the public mind? We know the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, but what may be the strength of the remnant of his army? Whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the government plainly refuses to answer."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced, the *Examiner* says: "The scene of operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news; but from what is generally understood from the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back to our lines."

The *Examiner* also says: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our generals and the courage of our southern armies will will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of an enemy. In them, and Heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James River, so long is the capital of the confederacy menaced."

The *Examiner* says that out of about 1,500 men carried into action by Gen. Pryor, 814 were killed or wounded.

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of McClellan having recovered his desirable new position:

"THE RICHMOND LINES—THE ENEMY ON A NEW LINE OF DEFENSE—A CRITICAL SITUATION."

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond just now will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city will suffer, unless some means are employed to neutralize the unhealthiness which so many hospitals bring."

Gen. Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans a few days ago.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—An erroneous opinion appeared in some newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the James River on Sunday and attempted to bring down some 700 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore Stone. No flag of Truce was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal on parole. There was doubtless some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesesterday sent a flag of truce to McClellan, informing him he could send for them at any time.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day up the James River. Nothing definite is known, as no boat came down the river to day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A private dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated to-day, says "all quiet. We are rested. The enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th and 8th inst., was received this morning by the *American*. The *Dispatch* admits that McClellan has secured the safety of his army in a masterly manner. The number of federal prisoners is stated at 4,000, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses. The following is among the names of the wouned federal officers given: Capt. John Pollard, 5th Michigan.

President Davis has issued an order to the rebel army, saying that "although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they have won a great and glorious victory." A grand and final battle was expected up to Tuesday morning, but reporters were shut out from the lines, and nothing could be learned.

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday says from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached McClellan, and that the James river was almost bridged with transports.

NEW YORK, July 12.—An extract from a letter from Newport News published in the New York *Evening Post* of this afternoon announces the landing there of Burnside's troops.

It was rumored that the rebel General Magruder was moving down the Peninsula.

The Philadelphia *Press* to-day says: "A rumor, apparently well authenticated, was afloat last evening to the effect that an engagement had taken place yesterday before Richmond, in which the Union forces were victorious and the enemy driven back several miles."

A dispatch upon this subject is understood to have been received, which states that our troops, after a conflict, rested upon their arms, eager to renew the engagement. McClellan and staff are all well. No further particulars developed.

Advices from New Orleans state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile Bay; also dug a ditch entirely around the city. The river bank is defended by breastwork batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested, including a brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, and the mayor. Five of them were sent to New Orleans. Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

The steamship City of Baltimore, for Europe from New York, took $2,000,000 in specie.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler Still Puts Through the Obstreperous Rebels.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship McClellan and Trade Wind bring New Orleans of July 4th.

Gen. Butler has suspended the functions of the City Council. A Buseau of Finance and of Streets and Landings, consisting of four members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties appertaining to the Council of the city were divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit were being allowed to come freely into the city.

Two men, named Fidd Kidler and John W. Andrews had been sent to Ship Island for confinement with yard labor for exhibiting bones, alleged to be of one of the Yankee soldiers, fashioned into ornaments.

A Mrs. Phillips, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieut. DeKay, during the passage of his funeral procession, had also been imprisoned at Ship Island.

A military celebration was to take place on Independence day.

The British gunboats Rinaldo and Landrail han arrived at New Orleans.

The new cotton plant had appeared in New Orleans.

The steamship Rhode Island, from Boston, arrived June 30th. The steamer Roanoke was going up the river on the 4th. The steamer Fulton was aground at Southwest Pass.

Advices from New Orleans state that Gov. Moore of Louisana has issued a pronunciamento urging a continued resistance, forbidding trade with the federals; that the credit of the confederate notes should be maintained, urging the destruction of steamboats rather than that they should fall into the hands of the federals; eulogized Mumford who was executed by Gen. Butler as a martyr, and stating that southern independence is certain. He had removed the State capital to Apelousa.

Our pickets extend to Marietta on the Amatic River.

The health of the troops is fair, there being only about 145 patients at the St. James hotel, which is now used as the hospital—all sick with chronic diarrhœa. A few cases of yellow fever had occurred.

The Bostonians Awake—Big Meeting in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, July 12.—Faneuil Hall was crowded at short notice to-day, to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the call for more troops. Hon. Edward Everett urged the duty and importance of sending immediate reinforcements to the army of the Potomac. He cited the testimony of the French Princes as being filled with admiration at the courage and daring of the army and the skill of the young chief, and that as the representatives of one of the most potent sovereigns in Europe, that no nation in the world could have done so much in two months as have the United States. Reverses have been common to the bravest armies in the history of the world, and great consternation has been caused by small bands or mobs. A great portion of the people of the South had been kept in terror by the leaders, and for their sakes as well as our own, despite the threats of intervention, and relying on our own right hand, the army of the Potomac must be reinforced.

Resolutions were adopted for a committee of 150, to receive and appropriate contributions in aid of enlistments. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1862.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the Senate went into executive session. After a few moments the doors were opened.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. called up the resolution delaring the meaning of the act authorizing the president to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines. The bill prevents the construction of any line of railroad under the act passed.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Conference on the confiscation bill, made a report.

Mr. McDOUGALL moved the report be laid on the table, and be printed. He thought there was a new matter put on the report behind the authority of the Committee. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 28.

The report was then agreed to as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,
Chandler,
Clark,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Foster,
Foote,
Grimes,
Hale,
Harlan,
Harris,
Howard,
King,
Lane of Kansas,
Lane of Ind.,
Morrill,
Pomeroy,
Sherman,
Simmons,
Sumner,
Ten Eyck,
Trumbull,
Wade,
Wilmot,
Wilson of Mass.,
Wright—27.

NAYS.

Bayard,
Browning,
Carlile,
Cowan,
Davis,
Richardson,
Kennedy,
McDougall,
Powell,
Saulsbury,
Stark,
Wilson of Mo.,
Willey—13.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Collamer and Rice.

ABSENT—Messrs. Dixon, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Thompson.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill changing certain judicial districts.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the report at length.

After further discussion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Mr. McDOUGALL called up the resolution requesting the president to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington territory for the next session of Congress, and it was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill for the election of representatives in Congress by single districts, and it was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution in relation to the number of members constituting a quorum.

Mr. COLLAMER moved that the Senate could only consist of Senators elected and not of persons never elected and no reckoning when they would be, consequently a quorum must consist of a majority of those elected.

Mr. FESSENDEN concurred with the Senator from Vermont. He thought if this resolution was necessary at all it should be passed now.

Mr SUMNER referred to and cited from English parliamentary usage and law, where three made a quorum in the House of Lords, and forty in the Commons. He contended that all parliamentary law decided that what shall constitute a quorum is entirely within the control of any body, and that the language of the constitution leaves the question open entirely.

Mr. McDOUGALL opposed the resolution. It was against the plain language of the constitution. The same language was used in almost every corporation, and the courts had often decided that there must be a majority of the whole number to constitute a quorum. He considered the resolution as a plain attempt at a violation of the constitution in regard to the organic law.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution in relation to letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. The bill authorizes the president, when war exists or is declared, to issue letters of marque to private vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on Wednesday the 16th of July.

Messrs. SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, WADE, and others opposed any adjournment of Congress in the present condition of things. After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to by yeas 29, nays 10.

By common consent Mr. Howe was permitted to record his vote in the affirmative on the confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill to refund to the State of Missouri the money paid to the troops by that State for the suppression of the rebellion. The bill was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in relation to commissioned officers in the revenue service. The bill was passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK called up the bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats. The bill was passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reports the final appropriation bill from that source for miscellaneous objects, including an item of half a million dollars on account of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and those to be made free under the confiscation bill; also looking to their colonization and the securing of land outside the limits of the United States for that purpose, for which provision has already been made. The amount is to be repaid into the treasury from the sale of confiscated property.

Mr. COLFAX proposed an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to enable the post office department to put such service on the post routes established as may be necessary.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried by a large majority.

The House tabled the bill providing for the transfer of the District penitentiary buildings to the War Department, to be used for arsenal purposes, and authorizing contracts to be made with the States for the custody of the prisoners till the expiration of their term of sentence.

Several reports of committees of conference were concurred in, including one of the disagreements of the bills to organize the judicial circuits of the United States.

The Senate resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed.

Mr. COLFAX called attention to the fact that the post office department had learned that an extensive business had been done in the erasing by chemicals, or otherwise, the marks on cancelled postage stamps and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such offense, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment not exceeding three years or a fine of $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a resolution, that in case of members of Congress who have been or shall be absent from their seats while in the military service of their country, no deduction shall be made from their pay as members, provided they have not drawn pay as military officers.

Mr. PENDLETON, during the debate on this resolution, remarked that no man could be a member of Congress and in the military service at the same time.

Mr. PHELPS of Mo., who raised a regiment of militia, and who was in the battle of Pea Ridge, said that he had for the period of his service drawn pay as a colonel, but no pay as a member of the House during his absence from his seat.

Mr. BIDDLE, who was in the military service five months, said his case was exactly that of the gentleman (Mr. Phelps.)

Mr. FOUKE, who headed an Illinois regiment, remarked that he drew his colonel's pay while serving, every dollar of which he had expended to promote the comfort of his soldiers. If he was not entitled to pay for both services, he had drawn here a little more than he was entitled to. The excess could readily be restored.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought that pay should be allowed for both services.

On the suggestion of Mr. KELLOGG, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, the subject involving an important constitutional question.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the election of members to the House by single districts.

Mr. KELLOGG of Mich. expressed his opinions on the questions of the day.

Adjourned.

From the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond, by way of Leesburg, Middlebury, White Plains, &c.

The secessionists of Warrenton are glorying over the news of the battles before Richmond, but acknowledge that if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond, the war will be over.

A scouting party which went from Warrenton has been as far as the Rappahannock, and reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

A Plan to Supply the Scarcity of Small Change.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The city council last evening voted to issue promissory notes to the amount of $50,000, in denominations ranging from ten to fifty cents, to supply the existing want of small change. These promissory notes are to be redeemed by the city in sums of ten dollars or more. A temporary loan of $50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the notes. The council some years ago resorted to a similar plan, which worked satisfactorily.

The Grain Elevating Difficulties in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The strike among the grain shovelers has extended to the stevedores. This has about finished the business of shipping breadstuffs. Grain brokers have consequently recommended their agents to make no more purchases until the strike is ended. Many receivers have ordered their flour and grain stopped, along the line, till the difficulty is settled.

The Naugatuck at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Naugatuck has arrived here en route for New York for repairs.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship Teutonia sailed for Southampton and Hamburg with $575,000 in specie.

A Havanna letter says that President Juarez has appointed Gen. Comonfort Commander-in-chief of the Mexican army.

We Consecrate only what we Ought to Execrate.

We deem the following passage, from the sermon of Rev. Robert Collyer, on our national peril, worthy of republication. It is true as holy writ that we, as a people, have been in constant terror lest in trying to save the Union we might destroy slavery:

Friends, this is the gravest danger of all today, the surest indication that we have not come to the kingdom for such a time as this. The foe is in deadly earnest to shatter the Union and preserve slavery. We are in constant terror lest in trying to save the Union we should destroy slavery.

Only what belongs wholly to the devil is sacred. Indeed, it is to me a terrible symptom of disease in some vital part, that nothing seems to be held sacred but this most infernal cause of all our agony and danger. We call our Sabbaths sacred and we fight nearly every great battle on a Sunday. We consecrate our churches and then we turn them into hospitals for the wounded, friend and enemy alike, and let the congregations worship wherever they can find a place, or not at all. We shatter tens of thousands of these noblest of all the temples of God, our bodies, with shot and shell on battle fields, reaching from Florida to Kansas—in a word we seem to do whatever we will to desecrate what belongs to God. Sabbaths and churches and men are all destroyed without measure for the commonwealth, and the whole voice of the loyal nation testifies that the cause is worth the cost. We destroy what belongs to God and never fear, but we are in terror of touching the tip of our finger what belongs to the devil. The most sacred things are destroyed, the most infernal thing is guarded as if it were the holiest of holies.

How Negroes were Armed in the War of 1812.

We publish below a copy of the law passed by the Legislature of the State of New York during the war of 1812, authorizing the enlistment of two negro regiments. The recent discussions of the action of General Hunter lend fresh interest to this enactment:

AN ACT to authorize the raising of two regiments of men of color. Passed October 24, 1814.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized to raise, by voluntary enlistment, two regiments of free men of color, for the defense of the State, for three years, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said regiments shall consist of 1,080 men; and the said regiments shall be formed into a brigade, or be organized in such manner and shall be employed in such service as the Governor of the State of New York shall deem best adapted to defend the said State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers of the said regiments and brigades shall be white men; and the governor of the State of New York shall be, and he is hereby authorized to commission by brevet, all the officers of the said regiment and brigade, who shall hold their respective commissions until the council of appointment shall have appointed the officers of the said regiment and brigade, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the said State.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers of the said regiments and brigades shall receive the same pay, rations, forage and allowance as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the said regiments shall receive the same pay, rations, clothing and allowances as the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States; and the sum of $25 shall be paid to each of the said non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, at the time of enlistment, in lieu of all other bounty.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the troops to be raised as aforesaid may be transferred into the service of the United States, if the government of the United States shall agree to pay and subsist them, and to refund to this state the moneys expended by this state in clothing and arming them; and until such transfer shall be made, may be ordered into the service of the United States in lieu of an equal number of militia of the state of New York shall be ordered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any able-bodied slave with the written assent of his master or mistress, to enlist into the said corps, and the master or mistress of such slave shall be entitled to the pay and bounty allowed him for his service; and further, that the said slave at the time of receiving his discharge, shall be deemed and adjudged to have been legally manumitted from that time, and his said master or mistress shall not thenceforward be liable for his maintenance.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every such enrolled person, who shall have become free by manumission or otherwise, if he shall thereafter become indigent, shall be deemed to be settled in the town in which the person who manumitted him was settled at the time of such manumission, or in such other town where he shall have gained a settlement subsequent to his discharge from the said service; and the former owner or owners of such manumitted person, and his legal representatives, shall be exonerated from his maintainance, any law to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That when the troops to be raised as aforesaid shall be in the service of the United States, they shall be subject to the rules and articles which have been or may be hereafter established by the by-laws of the United States for the government of the army of the United States; that when the said troops shall be in the service of the State of New York, they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations. And the governor of the said State shall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to exercise all the power and authority which by the said rules and articles are required to be exercised by the President of the United States.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A respectable Boy, about fourteen years of age. Apply on Monday, 14th inst., between 8 and 9 A. M., at Room No. 8 McCormick's Building. jy14-s829-1t

WANTED—By a woman of industrious habits, who understands Cooking thoroughly, and who can give the best of references, a situation as Housekeeper in a widower's family, where she would make herself generally useful. Address, with references, "Mrs. C. O.," Tribune Office, Chicago. jy12-s809-2t

BOARDING.—I have a very pleasant suit of rooms fronting on Lasalle street, corner of Washington, to be vacant in a few days, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Any one wishing such will please call at 94 Lasalle street. jy14-s826-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant suits and single rooms can be obtained, with board, at 45 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue. jy14-s830-1t

BOARDING.—Board on Michigan avenue, with a room for a single gentleman in one of the finest locations on the avenue, by addressing, with name, P. O. Box 2739. jy14-s813-1t

FOR SALE—At a low rate, from 200 to 692 acres of choice, unimproved prairie lands, (50 acres of woods) within five or six miles of the towns of Loda and Paxton, 100 miles from Chicago, on the railroad from that city to Cairo. References:—Hon. David Patton, Paxton; Messrs. Hill & Norton, No. 41 Clark street, Chicago; J. C. Snider, Tallmadge; and Dr. S. W. Fuller, Bellefontaine, O. GEORGE SHELDON, Bellefontaine, O. jy14-s811-1w

BOOK-KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE!—A man, well qualified to keep a set of Produce Commission Books, and having a few thousand dollars to lend on good security, can hear of a good situation by addressing "A. H.," care P. O. Box 4197, Chicago. jy14-s819-1t

LAND, HO!—Parties owning lands in Northern Iowa or Southern Wisconsin, adapted to sheep husbandry, and wishing to dispose of the same, will please address, giving name and indicating place where an interview may be had, "W." Box 4197, Chicago Post Office. jy14-s823-2t

STRAYED—From the subscriber, about four days since, a small Red Cow, about five years old. Has a small white spot in her forehead, straight horns. Any person returning the same or giving information where she may be found, at 137 new No. and 138 old No. Michigan street, will be handsomely rewarded. JOHN KERSHAW. jy14-s827-1t

DAVIS & KIDDER'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES, Western Agency at the HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, corner of Clark and Madison streets. jy14-s818-1mnet

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION.—Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Machine is warranted to make 2,500 Sugar, Molasses or Rum Hogshead Staves, for the West India trade, in ten hours. [illegible] Seasoned Tight Staves on hand and for sale by HURLBUT BROS. & Co., 96 Randolph street, Post Office Box 3843, Chicago. jy14-s814-5tnet

GRAIN BUYERS AND MILLERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A Commission House in Chicago offers you money, for one or more years, on fair interest, the loans to be secured by well improved farms or other satisfactory real estate, and you to send your Flour and Grain to sell on consignment. For information address "W. B." care P. O. Box 4656, Chicago. jy14-s824-1t

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT AUCTION. By JOHN PARKER, Auctioneer, (Salesrooms Nos. 113 & 111 Dearborn street.) On MONDAY, July 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, 136 Lots between Madison and Harrison and Hoyne and Leavitt streets, West Side of Chicago. Sale by order of Administratrix of Col. Richard J. Hamilton's estate. Terms, ¼ cash, balance six or twelve months. For particulars see Administratrix Sale in Chicago Post. jy14-s[illegible]

CHANGE TICKETS for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE. Price 40 cents per 100. Sent by express upon receipt of order accompanied by money. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE.—The undersigned having taken the Dock formerly occupied by the American Transportation Company, corner of Market and Madison streets, is in readiness to receive Storage and Dockage on the most reasonable terms. Also, orders for all kinds of Coal promptly filled. JONATHAN NEWHOUSE, jy14-s[illegible] Post Office Box 3447.

ARMY TENTS, Second Hand, FOR SALE. Also, 10,000 yards Old Canvas, suitable for Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Trashing Cloth, Covering Hay, Horse Covers, &c., at 217 South Water street. jy14-s[illegible] FOSTER & HARDENBERGH.

78 LAKE STREET. Last Week of GRAVES & IRVINE'S SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE Of Shirts, Hosiery, Underclothing, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fans and Hair Nets. Ladies will do well to secure bargains THIS WEEK! GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

IMPROVED THIMBLE SKEINS, For Wagons and Carriages. The best and strongest made in the United States. EVERY SKEIN WARRANTED. Having capacity for 120 sets per day, our facilities are unrivalled, and we CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any first class manufacturer. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Iron Merchants and Manufacturers, 193 and 195 South Water street. [ap11-p236-1y]

TERRA JAPONICA, OIL VITRIOL, TANNERS' OIL, LARD OIL, BRIMSTONE, FLOUR SULPHUR, MARBLE DUST, WHITEING, POTASH IN CASKS, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT DOUBLE LOCK FAST STITCH, WILLCOX & GIBB'S PATENT HALF TWIST TIGHT LOOP STITCH SHUTTLE STITCH Machines, thus combining in our stock all the practical stitches in use. Purchasers can better decide which stitch is best for them by testing each. Either stitch, if well taken, makes a PERFECTLY RELIABLE seam. Each stitch has its FIRM and ENTHUSIASTIC advocates. Our machines will NOT get out of order, they are perfectly made, and are run by steam in heavy work, with the slightest noise, 1,500 stitches per minute, (three times the speed of any other machine.) They are adapted to all classes of work—will stitch a saddle with cordage or with No. 150 cotton. A BLIND PERSON can be taught in FIVE MINUTES to set the needle, put on the Hemmer and run ruffling perfectly, and with BARNUM'S AUTOMATIC "SELF SEWER" attached, the BLIND can sew seams, tucks, bosoms, &c., perfectly true. They are adapted to all machines, and sent by mail with full directions for bosoms, tucks, correcting bad working machines, &c., &c., on receipt of name of machine and $1. We will WARRANT for all machines, Silk, Cotton, Oil, Hemmers, Guides, &c. We EXCHANGE for and REPAIR all kinds of Sewing Machines, and RENT Machines by the week or month. Ladies in attendance to give instruction and to do all kinds of FAMILY and NURSERY STITCHING and Sewing Machine Embroidery. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2, Chicago, Ill. [se7-61-1y]

BLACKBURN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 46 Lake Street, Chicago. We beg to inform our customers that we have completed our new partnership arrangements, and are now receiving a new and complete stock of all kinds of LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Of prime quality, to which we invite the attention of Shoe and Harness Makers. Our entire stock we offer at the lowest market prices. BLACKBURN BROS., C. BLACKBURN. [jy14-s816-1m] J. F. BLACKBURN.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS. A first class side wheel Steamboat leaves first dock above Rush street Bridge, Every Morning, except Sunday, At 9 o'clock, for the above ports, carrying passengers and freight cheaper than any other line. Fare to Milwaukee, including meals and room, one dollar and a half. Tickets to St. Paul and all points on the Upper Mississippi, One Dollar less than by any other route. jy14-s817-2t A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—The Splendid Steamer MONTGOMERY, Capt. Gillis, Will leave on TUESDAY EVENING, July 15th, at 7 P. M. For passage and state rooms, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agent, foot of South Lasalle street. jy14-s821-2t

EXCURSION TO EVANSTON. The REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOLS will hold their Annual Basket Pic-Nic, AT EVANSTON, on THURSDAY NEXT, 17th Inst. A Special Train will leave the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Canal and West Kinzie street, at 9:15 A. M., returning will leave Evanston at 5:30 P. M. Balls, Quoits, Swings, and other amusements will be provided. Tickets, adults 50c., children 25c. Children of the Schools free. For sale at A. G. DOWNS & CO'S, 150 Lake street; M. SHIRRA, 168 West Lake street, and of the Committee. jy14-s825-4t

PLEASURE EXCURSION FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The Splendid Steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. Dougall, Will leave for Lake Superior, stopping at Milwaukee and intermediate points, on MONDAY EVENING, July 14th, 1862, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, jy14-s820-1t Foot of South Lasalle-st., Chicago.

HAASE'S PARK. Grand Basket Pic-Nic!! WEDNESDAY, the 16th of July, 1862. Excursion Train will leave the Wells street Depot at 8:30 A. M., and returns at 7:30 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, of which 30 cents are redeemed in Refreshments at the Park. My friends and the public in general are respectfully invited to turn out en masse. Respectfully, jy14-s828-3t F. HAASE, Proprietor.

TABERNACLE BABTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL Pic-Nic to Valparaiso, Ind., Forty-five miles from Chicago—Tickets 50 Cts, On THURSDAY, July 17th, 1862. Cars leave Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot, Madison street Bridge, at 8¼ o'clock A. M.—returning at 8 P. M. Refreshments, Delicacies and Music, will be on the ground. Tickets for Adults, 50 cents; for Children, 25 cents. jy12-s790-3t

EXCURSION TO FAIR OAKS. The Sabbath School and Society connected with ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Will make an Excursion and Basket Pic Nic To Fair Oaks Grove, on Wednesday, July 16, 1862. Cars leave Great Central Depot promptly at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Park Row. Refreshments furnished on the grounds if desired. Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band. Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 years half price. To be had at S. C. Griggs & Co.'s, and of the Committee at the cars. A. BRIGGS, E. SHEPPARD, L. L. COBURN, Committee. jy10-s[illegible]-1w

SCHOOL VACATION.—EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL, TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1862, TO FAIR OAKS GROVE. This Excursion and Pic-nic to the above celebrated and delightful Grove, is fixed in order during the first week of the summer vacation of the schools, for the special accommodation of pupils, parents and friends. Train leaves Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 8:30, Ill. Cent. Car Works at 8:45. Tickets 50 cents; Children 25 cents. May be obtained of members of the school, and at No. 8 Custom House Place, where also arrangements may be made for extra cars. jy12-s[illegible]

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties. The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and a quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to [illegible], which is only one-fifth of a mile distant from the Lake at this point, affording [illegible] from under growth, beautiful groves of oak and [illegible] springs of cool water, with high [illegible] for promenading, with high [illegible] and cool lake air. For further [illegible] apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets. A. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent. jy14-s[illegible]

New Advertisements.

PIANO FORTES. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street, Chicago, Dealer in Pianos of the celebrated manufacturers of HALLET, DAVIS & CO., WM. P. EMERSON, J. & C. FISCHER, CHICKERING & SONS, G. A. MILLER & CO., KURTZMAN & HINZE, Prince's Melodeons and Harmoniums. SOLE AGENT FOR THE ALEXANDER ORGAN. New and Second Hand Pianos to rent. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. jy11-s776-1mnet W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark st.

FIRE INSURANCE. AGENCY OF L. D. Olmsted & Co. We represent the following well known FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES; SECURITY, of New York, Assets—$650,000. SPRINGFIELD, Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., Assets—$412,000. CITY, Fire, of New Haven, Assets—$300,000. PARK, of New York, Assets—$250,000. MERCHANTS, of Hartford, Assets—$240,000. RELIEF, of New York, Assets—$260,000. HOWE, of New Haven, Assets—$255,000. IRVING, of New York, Assets—$240,000. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle Sts. [jy7-s664-6tnet]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS, Chicago, July 11th, 1862. General Order No. 8. The following Order is published for the information of all concerned: OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS, Detroit, Mich., July 8th, 1862. By authority of the War Department, Martial Law is hereby declared in and about Camp Douglas, Illinois, extending for a space of one hundred feet outside and around the chain of sentinels, which space the commanding officer will indicate by a line of stakes, and the area or ground included within the said line is hereby declared to be under Martial Law. Any person violating military authority within said line will be subject to punishment by short confinement or trial by Court Martial at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. W. HOFFMAN, Colonel Third Infantry, Commissary General of Prisoners. The area or ground around this Camp included in the Order, and which is hereby declared to be under Martial Law, has been distinctly marked by a line of stakes. Captain Hiram Enoch, 67th Regiment Illinois Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal for the district included in this Order. By order of JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Colonel Commanding. A. H. VAN BUREN, Post Adjutant. jy12-s801-1w

LEMONS! LEMONS!—As a healthy and pleasant flavor for all kinds of drinks during the warm weather, there is nothing superior to the Lemon. Menton Lemons in cases. Messina and Palermo Lemons by the box. For sale in lots to suit, at No. 7 Clark street. Special attention given to orders from the country. HUNTINGTON & CO., jy10-s732-6tnet Wholesale Fruit Dealers, No. 7 Clark st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, Will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, July 26th. ☞ See advertisement on other page. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, jy13-s760-2wnet 12 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my26-r611-1mistp

ARMY LIST. Now in press, and will shortly be issued from the Tribune Office, a list of NORTHWESTERN REGIMENTS, Comprising 260 regiments in the field, and 40 regiments organizing under the new call, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. These regiments embrace 9,100 Commissioned Officers, and represent 250,000 Volunteers, Or more than one-third the grand army of the United States. The original rendezvous and present whereabouts, the notable services rendered, and all other interesting particulars of each regiment or command are given, with A LIVING LIST OF OFFICERS, their present and former commissions, officially corrected up to the latest moment. This work has received the commendation of the highest military and civil authorities in these States, and published with their co-operation. It is therefore in effect, an OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, And will meet a want long felt by the army and the public. To the above is added a list of MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS In the United States' service, (including those nominated and not confirmed,) with their antecedents and present locations in the field—the only full and desirable list ever published. Also the Brigade Quartermasters and Commissaries, Brigade Surgeons, Staff Officers, etc., and Companies, nominated by the President up to the present month, being seven months later than any publication at Washington. Compiled and published by GEORGE B SMITH, (late of the Tribune editorial staff) to whom orders should be addressed. Single copies 50 cents, sent pre-paid on receipt of price. A liberal discount to the trade, and handsome inducements to travelling agents. JOHN R. WALSH, Newsdealer, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has secured the first edition, and will supply the trade at publishers prices. TO ADVERTISERS.—The extended circulation which the above list will have, not only in the Army, but among the friends of Volunteers, makes this a valuable medium through which to advertise, and contracts may now be made. jy9-s[illegible]-1w

PEUGEOT'S WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE. Tooth Picks of Quill, Tooth Picks of Orange Wood. Julip Straws, Straws for Sherry Cobblers. FISH HOOKS, FISHING TACKLE, FISH POLES, &c., &c., &c. A large stock of the above goods for sale low for cash, at Peugeot's Great Variety Store No. 108 LAKE STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to ADVANCE IN VALUE, While we adhere to the RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES Upon our Entire Stock, WHICH IS BEING RAPIDLY CLOSED. CALL IN SEASON. JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St. CLOSING SALE OF FANCY DRY GOODS.

SOLDIERS OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR OF 1832, IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS. There are Land Warrants due one hundred and fifty-six Soldiers, who were in Major BAILEY'S Battalion, In Capt. J. S. C. Hogan's Company......45; In Capt. James Walker's Company......41; In Capt. Harry Boardman's Company......31; In Capt. Holan Sclmon's Company......39. Pensions due to many, and to the widows and children of those who are dead. Warrants and Pensions obtained by ISAAC R. HITT & CO., No. 26 Dearborn street. jy11-s[illegible]

REMOVAL.—I have removed my residence to 112 Cass street, corner of Erie street, and my office to No. 4 Methodist Church Block. N. F. COOKE, M. D. Chicago, July 11th, 1862. jy13-s[illegible]-1w

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE members of the First Unitarian Society will be held in the Church on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clk. By order of the Trustees, jy13-s[illegible] JOHN BROOKS, Secretary.

HARVEST HELP.—Wanted immediately twenty good men, for which the Highest Wages will be given, At Bristol Station, forty-seven miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Inquire for JAMES GODARD. jy13-s[illegible]

LADIES' SEMINARY, Dixon, Ill.—The second year of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th. Young ladies can board with their teachers, where from the delightful location, they will find a pleasant home. For Circulars or further particulars, address MRS. S. A. COOLEY, Principal. jy13-s[illegible]

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky can be used medicinally, and suitable for the Table and Family use. Wholesale and retail dealers supplied. No. 5 Dearborn street, under Tremont House. Agent for Illinois. [illegible] JOHN A. MAY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREASE BUTTER, By PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants and Commission Agents, 18 Dearborn street. jy13-s[illegible]

STRAYED—Some weeks since, a small BAY HORSE, long switch tail and long mane. Also, a RED COW, seven or eight years old, went away to calve. Any one returning the same or giving information where they are will be suitably rewarded. [illegible] CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8. LAST WEEK of the engagement of the popular artists, MR. & MRS. J. M. ALLEN. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the new Irish Drama, MACARTHY; Or, THE PEEP O'DAY. Macarthy......Mr. J. H. Allen. Mary Kelly......Mrs. J. H. Allen. Nelly Brady, (with songs)......Mrs. Mary Myers. Terrance......John Dillon. The Babby......T. H. Hann. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES. Magnificent changes from MOONLIGHT to SUNLIGHT. TERRIFIC LEAP BY NELLY BRADY, From the height of the stage into the BLACK VALLEY. Mother and daughter reunited and discovery of THE TWO COLLEENS. HAPPY TERMINATION.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, July 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fresh stock of goods, consisting of Men's Calf Boots, Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf Brogans, Men's and Boys' Men's fine Sewed Congress Gaiters, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Bootees, Men's and Boys' Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals, Children's Copper Tip Shoes, Ladies' Kid and Carpet Slippers, Jenny Lind Boots; together with other styles. The whole comprising a fine assortment of desirable goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, jy11-s779-6t Opposite the Tremont House.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, A Choice Invoice of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AND PIANO FORTE PIER GLASSES, AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, July 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 38 Lake street, an invoice of choice Second-Hand Furniture, moved to our Store for convenience of sale, consisting in part as follows, viz: One large Rosewood Etagere, one splendid Rosewood Parlor Sett, consisting of one large Sofa, two large Easy Chairs, four Medallion Back Parlor Chairs, one Rosewood Centre Table, marble top; one large Turkish Easy Chair, one Mahogany Side Board (very fine), one Mahogany twelve foot Extension Table, twelve Mahogany Dining Chairs; also, one Pier Glass and three Cornices, which cost $225, including Slab and Brackets, Rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets. Also, one superior 7 octave Rosewood Case Piano Forte, carved legs, a full rich toned instrument, and cost four hundred and fifty dollars. Also, three pair Rich Satin Damask Curtains, With Bands and Loops to match; together with a variety of other goods, all of which have been but little used, and are in perfect order. The above Furniture was all made to order by one of the first Furniture Houses in New York. ALSO—Our usual assortment of New Furniture, consisting of a general variety. ALSO—One of Stewart's Cooking Stoves. jy10-s739-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday July 14, Wednesday, July 16th, Friday, July 18th, at 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold a general stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Hats, Jewelry, Furnishing Goods. Also, at private sale, Carpeting and Oil Cloth. jy11-s760-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Tuesday, July 15th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 10 cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 25 cases Women's and Children's Shoes. je11-s759-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp 62 Lake street Chicago.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Ætna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 18 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago, H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin, Post Office address Milwaukee. [illegible]

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 102 West Lake Street. [illegible]

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c., at VAN SCHAACK'S, [illegible] 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, &c., VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

A TRAITOROUS PROPOSITION.

Some of the more daring spirits among the Northern pro-Slavery traitors, suggest that our government offer an armistice to the rebels, and, kindling anew the old national hatred of England, make a simultaneous dash on the Canadas and on Jamaica. And this foolish, treacherous, dangerous, treasonable idea finds endorsers. No matter what foreign power may interfere, our duty and our safety demand that we put the rebels down. They are already absolutely demoralized. There has never been much law even in Virginia. In many of the revolted States there have been neither law nor lawyers; no peace to break, and no jury to indict; no sheriff to arrest and hang; no court house and no calaboose, and no justice but Justice Lynch. Men have collected debts, or have triumphantly resisted the collection of debts at the point of the bowie knife; murderers, blind with whisky, have sometimes slain their friends, and sometimes their foes, just as fortune, herself a blind jade, would have it; without pretense of judicial form, the negro has been hanged, burned, scourged to death, smeared with molasses and left to the flies of the forest. All this hideous and restless contempt of restraint, all this uneasiness under government, has culminated in secession. There is but one way of saving ourselves from it. Treat it as a mob; for it is an overgrown, unwieldy, gigantic mob, and nothing more. Make terms with it, and it will murder us. To dally with the monster will be death! There may be a treaty with ordinary treason, but none with treason like this. There would be a raid from Virginia into Pennsylvania before the preliminaries were adjusted. The first batch of embassadors sent by the Federal Union into the confederacy would be hanged by the people; the second set might escape with tar and feathers and the confiscation of their carpet bags; and the third—no third would be sent. We might as well attempt to open diplomatic relations with the king of the Cannibal Islands.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

In the early part of the great civil war in England between the King and the Commons, the latter attempted to fight for an abstract principle, without touching the authority of the King. They proposed to restore the British Constitution as it was—King, hierarchy, and all; while the King and his party aimed their blows directly at the Commons. As a natural consequence, the Commons during the first two years were the losing side. They were often defeated, and their victories were fruitless. Lukewarm adherents fall away, and the most active and zealous men became disheartened. Neutrals went over to the King. They reasoned thus; "If the Commons carry their "point, the King will still be our ruler, and "he will in the end not only recover his "usurped power, but punish his enemies. "But if the Commons be put down, woe "to all that may be caught on their side." Foreigners looked upon the contest as a temporary insurrection, which the King would certainly suppress, and the result of which would be to greatly increase his power at the expense of the rights of his people. And such without doubt would have been the end of the matter if the defensive policy had been longer continued. But wiser counsels prevailed. The Commons turned their arms directly against the King. Fortune immediately changed sides. Signal victories crowded thick upon each other, and the tyrant was speedily dethroned.

Is not the present condition of affairs in this country strikingly similar? All that should be dear to freemen is menaced by a power which we shrink from touching. It strikes at us without hesitation or mercy. It uses every device to get the aid of foreign powers. It avows its determination to utterly destroy the Republic. And we are more anxious to save it from harm than David was to save Absalom. The folly of this system of warfare has now become so apparent, that there is not one excuse left for it. Those who still cling to slavery must stand aside, or be treated as enemies of their country. The last vain plea for delay has been exhausted.

HON. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

The efforts of Hon. Frank P. Blair, member of Congress from Missouri, and chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to obtain the enlargement of the Illinois and New York canals, for military and commercial purposes, although not yet crowned with success, deserve especial thanks and recognition from the commercial interests of the West, and by the public generally. These are not party measures, but great public works, national in character, which must be pushed through.

The Military Committee was the only source from which the bill could properly eminate, and the chairman of that committee, not belonging to either of the States most interested, could only be influenced in his course by patriotic and statesmanlike views. He deserves the thanks of the entire Northwest, and in fact of all the loyal States of the Union.

☞ There are times when we should make a distinction between those who defend without love and those who oppose without hatred. Many there are in the North—fawning sycophants, seekers after government patronage, men who are enriching themselves by the war—who yet hope for the ultimate success of the rebels, and who would be the first to fall in with the new order of things. There are many in the South—denouncers of the North, professed devotees of slavery and cotton, contributors to the rebel war fund—who yet long for the re-establishment of the Federal authority. We can look with pity and forbearance on the forced treason of the Southern Unionists; but the sneaking disloyalty of the Northern traitor is meaner than hypocrisy, more contemptible than cowardice, viler than treason, worse than perjury, and baser than ingratitude.

☞ The rebels were never before so arrogant as they are to-day. They never boasted so loudly of their power to "subjugate" the North as they do now. They never assumed so insolent an attitude as they have within the last two weeks. They claim the *right* to tread us as dust under their feet. They complacently speak of themselves as our natural rulers. They impudently clank into our ears the chains with which they propose to manacle us. They no longer disguise the conviction that we are speedily to pass under the yoke and become to the Southern Confederacy what Poland is to Russia, or Hungary to Austria. Unpitying but pitiable wretches! The North has not yet commenced fighting.

Stevens' Battery.

E. S. Stevens, the owner of the famous Stevens battery, proposes that the government pay him the amount advanced by himself and his brother, and finish the vessel on such plan as it shall think best, or that the government release to Mr. Stevens all claims upon the vessel, and he will, under a penalty of $100,000, finish the battery ready for use in eight months, at his own expense. If it prove a success, the government have the privilege of taking it at the amount estimated for its completion—$783,294.

Open Confession.

Ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio, made a speech in defense of the Buchanan and Floyd democrats the other day at Columbus, in which he endeavored to defend this party from the charge of treason, and was telling of some things they did not do. Lifting his voice to a hoarse howl, he said: "They don't steal." After this declaration he paused and shook himself like an old bear, and the thought seemed to be struggling in him with terrible power, and that perhaps a few instances could be named in which democrats had stolen. Presently the tension of his muscles relaxed, his head drooped, and in a sad low voice he added, dropping suddenly the partisan in the philosopher, "*Any more than is incident to imperfect human nature.*" Having thus relieved himself, he plunged his grizzly muzzle into a pitcher and drank like a horse. Now we never thought before that moment that Medary was as honest as he ought to be. But there must be a thick stratum of honesty in a man, who, by mere force of conscience, on the spur of the moment, puts such a philosophical amendment to a partizan proposition.

We can only say that the "imperfect human nature" of the great democratic leaders, Buchanan, Floyd, Matteson, Fernando Wood and others, seems to have a good deal of that kind of "incident."

Col. Turchin's Regiment.

From a letter we learn that the 19th Illinois regiment, Col. Turchin, was at Stevenson, Jackson county, Alabama, on the 1st instant. Stevenson is the place where the railroad from Nashville connects with the Charleston & Memphis railroad. Col. Turchin confirms the accounts of his troops having been repeatedly fired on in their march from Winchester, Tenn., to Bellefonte, Ala., and of the severe punishment which he dealt out in consequence to the rebel sympathizers along the road. The letter adds: "The colonel's immediate confirmation as brigadier general would be hailed with delight by every man in the eighth brigade."

A Substitute for Silver Change.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the New York *Tribune*, and many other journals, recommend the substitution of postage stamps for silver change. They are a legal tender all over the country. They can be procured in any quantity at the post offices, and even after use, if not mutilated or *legally* defaced, can be passed through the post office in payment for postage. They are printed upon strong paper and are of the most convenient denominations for making change. With a few dollars worth of stamps one may feel secure against any impositions by venders of larger or small wares.

The Toledo Rioters.

Thomas Tiernan, one of the leading rioters, has been tried, found guilty an punished as follows: For being engaged in the riot, a fine of $50 and costs, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for thirty days. For the assault upon a negro, $50 and costs, and thirty days' imprisonment. So Mr. Tiernan, for his share of the fun, has to pay about $125 and be imprisoned sixty days. Others will be tried and suffer in the same way.

Iowa.

It will be recollected that the name of Gov. Kirkwood was not attached to the recent memorial of the loyal governors to the president, asking him to call for 300,000 more troops. The cause for this we have not seen stated. That gentleman, however, has promptly responded to the call of the president, and issued a proclamation for five regiments, one each to the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th congressional districts, and one to the 5th and 6th districts combined.

Sale of Contraband Goods.—A sale of tobacco, by direction of the prize commissioners, and under the direction of Marshal Murray, took place in New York on Thursday last. The tobacco constituted the cargo of the brig Hiawatha. The prices obtained were very high, in one instance reaching sixty-two and three-quarter cents per pound. The aggregate realized on the cargo was over $300,000.

A sale of Sea Island cotton, by order of Collector Barney, took place on the same day. The prices ranged from sixty-eight to seventy-five cents. Some Gulf cotton was sold at forty cents. The entire sales reached $100,000.

☞ The $350,000 additional to the "Union Fund" Scrip of Massachusetts five per cents, has all been taken up at an advance of 1¼ per cent. premium. The total amount of the bids therefor was $2,764,500! At 101¼ the bids were $585,000. There were thirty-four bidders whose bids ranged from 95 to 101¼ per cent. The bids at 101¼ being in excess of the amount of the loan advertised, of $350,000, it was proportioned among the bidders at that rate.

☞ The cause of Gen. Mitchel's trip to Washington was a disagreement between himself and Gen. Buell. Gen. Mitchel telegraphed his resignation from Huntsville, and in reply he received a dispatch from Secretary Stanton requesting him to report at Washington. It is not expected he will return to the West. Gen. W. S. Smith, by appointment of Gen. Buell, has taken command of Gen. Mitchel's (the third) division.

How to Stop Shinplasters.—An export duty of say twenty per cent. on silver coin would prevent the Europeans from getting it, and at the same time kill shinplasters.

☞ Charles Anderson, Esq., late of Texas, and brother of "Sumter" Anderson, has been appointed by Governor Tod colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment. He has just returned from England.

☞ The Washington *Republican* of the 9th says that Senator Wade is quite ill. He rode out on the day previous, but returned very much exhausted, and during the night was seriously indisposed.

Minnesota.—The St. Paul *Press* says that Minnesota's new quota of three regiments will be forthcoming in a short period of time.

Our Military Canals.

The London *Times* of June 26th ult., devotes a leading article to a discussion of the project now before Congress for opening ship canals for war purposes. Conceiving that the immediate object of this plan is essentially military, the *Times* regards the movement at a threat against Canada, and adds:

> Some fifty years ago it was agreed by treaty that the vast inland lakes, the possession of which in case of war would be of such decisive importance, should be practically neutralized. Neither country was to keep any force at all there. Equality of weakness was to be substituted for equality of strength, and that understanding has been faithfully observed. It followed, of course, that in the event of a war the advantage would lie with that power which could most rapidly collect or extemporize a naval force, and it was easy discernable that at certain periods of the year the chances would be in our own favor, and others in favor of the Americans. Had war, for instance, reresulted from the affairs of the Trent in December last, the federal States would probably have had an advantage over us for a time. At that season there was no access to the lakes from the sea, and, as Americans were superior to the Canadians on the spot in population and resources, they could in all likelihood have put a superior force afloat. As soon, however, as the breaking up of the ice had opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence we could have poured a whole fleet of gunboats through that river into the lakes, whereas no such channel would have been open to the Americans. It was at the prospect thus disclosed that the Americans took alarm. Though peace was happily maintained, war, for some weeks, had been discussed as a probable contingency, and the advantages secured to us by the possession of the St. Lawrence were contemplated with great uneasiness. Especially was this anxiety felt in the State of New York, the legislature of which province passed an act in April last for "adapting the canals of the State to the defense of the northern and nothwestern lakes." This act forms the groundwork of the comprehensive project to which we now invite attention.
>
> It is not improbable that the federal government may discern some domestic advantages in the scheme just opened, but it is proposed and recommended exclusively with reference to a Canadian war, and is, indeed, designed as a measure of national defense. The object is to provide facilities for throwing a powerful force into the waters of the lakes in as short a time as possible, and this object might be attained, it is said, as regards the two eastern lakes, within a single year. The execution of the plan would undoubtedly modify the relative positions of Great Britain and America, on the Canadian frontiers, but we do not know that anything more can be said on that point. The Treaty of Ghent would not close these canals to the Americans any more than it closes the St. Lawrence to us; in fact, the federals would probably say that the new project was required to put them on a level with ourselves.
>
> The chief security of Canada will be found, not in frontier arsenals or fortresses, but in the spirit with which its population is animated. The period of suspense which followed on the Trent affair disclosed to the Americans the unwelcome and apparently surprising fact that Canadians of all classes and parties were resolved to bear the brunt of unequal war rather than be absorbed in the great republic. We fear it cannot be assumed that a taste of war will leave the Americans with a desire for peace. It seems, on the contrary, as if they were already reconciled to all the evils which war brings in its train, and as if they preferred military glory with all its cost to tranquility and ease. Still, it will undoubtedly be felt that to attempt the conquest of a hardy and courageous people is a very different thing from annexing a willing province. The federals, even if they should prevail over the confederates, will infallibly discover that rebellious subjects are more troublesome than independent neighbors, and that it will hardly be worth their while to repeat in the North an attempt which has cost them so dearly in the South. While it was believed that Canada wanted only an opportunity to become part of the Union it was natural enough for Unionist statesmen to speculate on the chances of the acquisition, but now that the feeling of the Canadians has been shown, these speculations can find no place.
>
> The Americans will, probably, think twice, before they attack Canada; and they may be perfectly assured that we have not the remotest intention of attacking them. They can build as many gunboats as they please, but we think it would best consist with the good sense as well as the financial advantages of both countries if the understanding which has hitherto so successfully prevailed respecting the neutrality of the lakes should be left undisturbed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The "Change of Base" in Congress—The Brood of Falsehoods concerning the late Battles on the Chickahominy—Speeches of Senators Fessenden and Rice in Favor of Arming the Blacks—Secretary Stanton and his Newspaper Troubles—Question of Adjournment—The Foreign Intervention Humbug.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, July 9, 1862.

Gen. McClellan's "change of base" has been followed by a still more extraordinary change of base on the part of the conservative members of Congress. In fact, the one produced the other, and, judging of the cause by the effect, we can only wonder at the ways of the Almighty, and admire His awful method of making the wrath of man to praise Him. The country knows little of the extent of the disaster which overtook us on the Chickahominy. The country knows little of the affair in any of its phases. The amount of lying that has been sent abroad on the wings of the press and telegraphed to mislead and delude the country is enormous. As a slight indication of what I mean, I will say that there is no evidence that the enemy's force during the six days fighting, exceeded 84,000 men, while there is evidence that it was rather under than over that figure. It is the old Bull Run story over again—hundreds of thousands of rebels, masked batteries, Black Horse cavalry, etc., etc. All the reasons are assigned but the right one, to account for a stunning disaster. And the crowning deceit of the whole column of falsehoods is to call the affair a "great strategic movement." It was just as much a great strategic movement as the battle of Ball's Bluff, and not a whit more. The New York *Times* of yesterday seems to have an inkling of the truth, for in one editorial it calls the "change of base" a masterly success, and in another it pronounces it an irremediable disaster, which Secretary Stanton is alone responsible. There is one gratifying circumstance, which should not be lost sight of, and that is that Gen. McClellan and his forty-five aids escaped from the gory combat of six days without a scratch.

The real facts connected with the recent strategy on the Chickahominy are known in Washington. Senators and representatives know them, and the ground swell of emancipation just observed is the answering consequence. The House, a few days since, by a vote of 29 to 74 rejected Wickliffe's resolution of censure on Gen. Hunter, for his letter on the subject of arming negroes in South Carolina. The explosion in the Senate, yesterday, on Mr. Grimes amendment to Wilson's conscription bill was astounding to everybody. The speeches of Fessenden and Rice not only knocked the breath out of Garrett Davis, but completely amazed the radical Republicans. Mr. Fessenden is one of the heavy weights of the Senate, a powerful, yet charming debater, a crabbed conservative, and perhaps as influential a Senator as New England ever sent to the national councils. When *he* moves it signifies that the whole glacier has started. Mr. Rice is (or was) a Breckinridge Democrat, and it may be assumed that when he says the time has come to use all the means placed at our disposal for putting down the rebellion, including emancipation and arming of the blacks, the time has indeed come. It seems now that the militia or conscription bill with Mr. Grimes' amendment for arming the negroes, will receive every Republican vote in the Senate except Mr. Cowan's, and possibly Mr. Browning's, together with a number of Democrats. Garrett Davis got into a dreadful splutter with Mr. Rice when the latter announced his conversion to the emancipation policy. Erastus Brooks was in the reporter's gallery while the remarkable scene was being enacted, wearing a most rueful expression of countenance. Old Mr. Crittenden was on the floor of the Senate, and at the conclusion of Mr. Fessenden's speech, he went and shook hands warmly with the Senator from Maine. Whether he was congratulating him or not, I am unable to say, but his action had very much that appearance.

The controversy raging in New York and elsewhere on the subject of Secretary Stanton's responsibility for the late disaster, would do credit to a cage full of monkeys at meal time. Mr. Stanton has faults enough to be criticised, and sins enough to answer for, but this is not one of them. He has had no more responsibility in the premises than an ordinary salesman or book keeper has for the bankruptcy of his employers. Mr. Chandler was correct in saying that he was a mere clerk to register the decrees of the president. The simple truth is, Gen. McClellan said he had a plan, and the president declared that the plan should be tried to its fruition; and it has been. It has consisted of ten months of idling and one month of carnage and defeat. But it is not for Secretary Stanton to complain of the newspapers. He commenced his career by an unjust and crazy warfare upon them—a warfare wholly without purpose, without system, without excuse. His campaign was directed against his friends. From the arrest of Forny down to the arrest of Fulton, the same strange fanaticism has marked his conduct toward the loyal American press. If they now have their revenge on him, it may be said that "turn about is fair play." Their warfare upon him at the present time is as justifiable as his was upon them, and not a whit more or less. He inaugurated a reign of terror over them and they have inaugurated one over him.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have been brooding for a week over a joint resolution of adjournment next Monday. The appropriation bills are all passed. (Heaven only knows where the money they have appropriated is to come from.) The defeat on the Chickahominy has given pause even to the adjourners, than whom there is not a more frantic party in Congress. It has become necessary to provide means for filling the thinned ranks of our armies, and such measures take time. It is barely possible that the members may get away next Monday, but not at all probable. Half a dozen Senators and Representatives have been induced by the Secretary of State to go home and try their hand at raising volunteers—not so much to put down rebellion as to meet the possibilities of foreign intervention. Mr. Seward holds to the opinion which he has always held, namely, that the war will end in about three weeks if we can keep England and France off that length of time.

There is a great deal of humbug afloat about foreign intervention, beside that generated at the State Department. I am willing to stake my reputation as a prophet on the proposition that there will be no foreign intervention during the next twelve months, if at all.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Arkansas Traveler.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1862.

Affairs of a warlike character in and about Memphis have of late degenerated to the grade of border ruffianism and guerrillaism on the part of the rebels, and the endeavor to suppress the one and punish the other on the part of the representatives of the United States government. Thus far the enemy has come off first best in the business. He has robbed, murdered, and burned to his hearts, bloody content. But the arrangements are being made for putting a stop to his dastardly operations in Tennessee and Arkansas, and bringing him to his just and proper reward.

Just at present great interest is centering in eastern and southern Arkansas. Curtis' army is somewhere in the State. At latest dates it was on short allowance of food, and entirely without provender or transportation. Seeing these facts as they are, it has been the end and aim of all newspaper men hereabouts to engage the services of some intelligent and reliable man who could travel through the enemy's country with impunity, and whose connections with the rebels were at the same time sufficiently amicable to admit of his getting information to be communicated to the northern press. Such a man, it was my good fortune to come across about two weeks since. Of course I am not expected to reveal his name or occupation, as that would endanger his life and at the same time cut off the harvest of news I expect to be able, from time to time, to gather and send up to the readers of The Tribune. This morning I received the following letter by a trusty messenger from my new made co-laborer, who, it will be observed, signs himself as the "Arkansas Traveler." I can assure the reader of the truth of all he writes. The information communicated is necessarily meagre, but at the same time, of great general interest:

Madison, Ark., June 30, 1862.

According to my promise to you, made before leaving Memphis, I now proceed to put you in possession of the few facts I have been able to gather since my arrival here. The incidents connected with my trip across the country to this place were only of interest as concerned myself. Sleeping by day and traveling by night with great caution, I made the village in four days, and entered it just at sunrise yesterday morning. I find the utmost consternation existing among the people all along the route, in regard to the terrible military despotism they are laboring under. Almost every man capable of bearing arms is being forced into the rebel army. It works thus: An order comes from an officer of Gen. Hindman's—and, by the way, there are hundreds in this town who would willingly take the life of that man—that a person shall have three days in which to report himself at headquarters or procure a suitable substitute. At the end of the specified time, unless the man notified comes forward, he is hunted out and forced into a guard house, where he is kept until he expresses a willingness to shoulder a musket. The majority of the army of 12,000 men which Hindman has in this State, are conscripts gathered in this manner. The greater number do not wait to be forced into the ranks. If notified, they wait until their time nearly expires, and then come voluntarily forward. But I am assured by hundreds that they only do this *because they are compelled to, and that they do not propose to fight.*

It gives me great pleasure to state that even here, surrounded by the myrmidons of Jeff. Davis, there is a strong Union sentiment prevailing. It is not generally known, and the men entertaining a regard for the old government are by the confederates generally supposed to be secesh. But those with whose sentiments they become acquainted they let themselves out. They are terribly heavy upon the rulers they have had for the past year. They have had enough of the lack of government. They find that their property is of no use to them. Their lives, their liberty are in constant danger, and they pray secretly but earnestly for the protection of the strong arm of their country once more.

The insolence and audacity of the rebel rabble, called soldiery, is only equaled by that of the guerrillas who wander in companies of from fifty to one hundred over the country, taking whatever they can lay their hands upon, converting houses, horses, cattle and other property to their own uses, with a perfect disregard of the rights of persons owning the same—that is the essence of coolness and *diablerie*. The soldiery in some instances give the man whose goods they steal a receipt. The money is never paid for anything they use. Compare this with the manner in which your forces treat our citizens. Unless a party treated with is known to be in the service of the confederate States, or a violent secessionist, the very smallest farmer gets paid for his provisions, and if he needs it a safeguard is furnished to protect what the United States does not need to purchase.

Day before yesterday the bridge over the river at this place—one of the finest structures of the character in the country, and which had not been built more than a year, at an expense of more than $100,000, was burned and totally destroyed, by Hindman's orders. Whether he feared that Gen. Curtis' force—last heard from in the vicinity of Jacksonport, and preparing reach the Mississippi overland—would cross the stream, and reach the borders of Western Arkansas by its means, or whether he anticipated that Gen. Grant might take a notion to send an army here by railroad—the Memphis and Little Rock, which is partially finished a portion of the way—is not known, nor dare any one ask questions. The torch was applied on Sunday night, and the bridge was quickly consumed. When will this wholesale destruction of property end? This is the question that the loyal hearts of Arkansas, and there many of them—are asking to-day. When, indeed? I can only answer: not until the United States government sends a force here sufficient to check the outrages of Hindman and his bushwhacking army of tatterdemalions, and assure the residents that they will be sustained in coming out boldly and in organized form for the Union. And let me assure you, they would readily organize State troops, for the protection of their property and to wreak vengeance upon Hindman, upon the slightest pretext, dare they believe they could be sustained in such action.

Cotton burning still continues. It will not be many days before nearly every bale in the State will have been consumed. There may be once in awhile a man who has a few bales who has been able to conceal it and it has escaped, but all the large lots are gone. The few planters who dare to complain or attempt to defend their property are quickly made involuntary inmates of a prison at Little Rock.

I regret that my first letter contains such a meager amount of news, but I have been here so short a time and had so few opportunities to converse with Union men, whom only I can believe, that I am unable to give you much to-day. That I have prepared has been written very hastily in my private room and under the utmost difficulties. I propose going to Helena in a day or two; Should I succeed in doing so, you will soon hear from me again.

Until my next, adieu. Yours,

Arkansas Traveler.

The messenger who put the above into my hand yesterday informs me that its author did succeed in making his escape from Madison, and with quite a quantity of confederate money in his pockets had departed on horseback on a journey through the country "to purchase land." I am daily in expectation of the arrival of a second letter. As soon as it comes the readers of The Tribune shall be made acquainted with its contents. W.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Near Corinth, Miss., July 3, 1862.

I have spent some ten days among the several camps in this neighborhood, and have made several excursions among the farmers, have conversed with them freely, examined the condition of their crops, and feel pretty well qualified to speak of both army and citizens.

The country is broken into a succession of sharp hills, from the base of which pour out numerous springs of soft water. The streams are flanked with wide marshes, dry at this season of the year, but during the wet season must be almost impassable. An immense amount of labor has been expended on the military roads, which are adequate for the purposes of rapid transportation. Two trains can move side by side in all cases.

The timber is oak, beech, poplar, sweet and sour gum and hickory. On the hills near Farmington a liberal mixture of pitch pine, and near Clear Creek and Danville the American chestnut is quite plenty.

Near Farmington, the water is highly charged with sulphate of soda (epsom salts). In fact, the water through this whole region is more or less of this character. In washing the hands it is similar to water prepared with sal soda for washing. It has a sweet, pleasant taste, but not over conducive to health. The springs are the least objectionable. At Corinth and some other localities the water is scarce and highly impregnated with iron and other salts, but nearly all the water used by the army may be said to be the best in the country. Every attention is paid to have the water pure, and guards are kept at the springs for this purpose.

The clearings and roadsides are flanked with blackberries, and hundreds of bushels are gathered daily, five men being detailed from each company daily for this purpose, and which is having a decided effect on the sanitary condition of the men.

WHAT IS WANTED.

The army needs potatoes, but more especially onions, as scorbutic symptoms are becoming too prevalent, and if not promptly arrested will seriously affect the efficiency of the army. A large number of basswood quartermasters and commissaries need weeding out and their places supplied with active, business men. The government supplies are abundant, but many of the regiments are suffering for the want of them, on account of the inefficiency of these worthless scamps. In one regiment they had been without fresh beef for eight days for the want of salt, when there was plenty of it at Pittsburg Landing, only twenty-five miles distant. To-day a supply arrived. Fortunately, the clamors of the regiment has compelled the resignation of the official, and a live man has been appointed, who will take his place as soon as his commission arrives. This regiment moved to a new camp on the 23d of June, and but 350 men were able to march a distance of six miles, the object was to give them an advanced position among the farmer, and where there was less competition with blackberry picking. In one week they were ordered to Ripley, thirty-five miles, where near 500 men shouldered their muskets. During the week no restriction was placed upon the men, they went and came at their own pleasure. Blackberries, plums, onions and string beans, became the staple food, the effect of which was magical. The whole army here is being rested, from the severe labor that came near being more fatal to it than the enemy, and in a short time will be ready to entrench again.

THE CROPS.

The wheat and oat crops is ruined by the rust. The farms from Hamburg to Danville, Miss., a distance of thirty miles, are destitute of fences, and nearly all the inhabitants have left. This whole distance has been skirmished over by the contending army, and of course not a safe place for families. To the west of Danville the farms are undistributed and more than the usual amount of grain has been planted, but there is little cotton—six acres being the largest field that I have seen. The farms are all small, and at least three-fourths of the last year's crop of cotton is yet on hand, the cotton burners not being able to find it, or being met with resistance. Not a farmer can be found who would burn his cotton, and thousands of bales are secreted and are now finding their way to market. Yesterday not less than twenty tons passed this point for Hamburg.

WILL THE PEOPLE STARVE.

One of the most foolish and ill starred projects is to send food to Corinth for the starving rebels. It is true that many families are short of food, but if they would work they can purchase all they need. From the first settlement of this section of the State thirty years since, there has not been a sufficient supply of food to subsist the inhabitants, nor will there be this year, but they have an abundant supply of cotton with which to purchase all they want. Of course the rebels who will not take the oath must starve, for he will keep his cotton hid. These rascals come up boldly and beg for some mythical starving widow or relation. I say, out upon any such mawkish charity. They have their pockets lined with confederate notes for the abundant crops of last year, which of course is like dead sea apples in their hands. The stock of young hogs is abundant, the corn crop is good as usual and more planted, and with the cotton on hand if they starve it is due to their own want of energy and loyalty. If our people have anthing to give let them send potatoes and onions to our soldiers. A hundred able bodied negroes are needed in each regiment for cooks and laborers, and can be had for the asking, these would increase the efficiency of the army to a large extent, now the best men are taken for these purposes. We dont want the lazy worthless negroes, to hang about the camps, for there are plenty of industrious ones.

The negroes as a general thing are the most intelligent part of the population, and if they were freed and the white inhabitants turned over to them, it is possible that they could be made useful, as they are, they are of little value—too lazy to work, and too ignorant to be loyal, it is but a waste of time to extend them any sympathy. M. L. D.

A Traitor.

Mt. Auburn, Ill., July 8, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Do the citizens of Bement, Ill., know that there is a traitor in their midst? On Saturday, the 5th inst., as the trains bearing the 68th regiment (*en route* for Annapolis) moved from their station, Emil Hawks loudly "hoped they might meet with some d—d hard battles." Upon being interrogated for his reasons for such language, he said that "The more of the d——d whelps that were shot the better it would be for the country." Citizens of Bement, why do you allow such traitors as this in your midst? Citizens of Illinois, fathers, brothers, will you allow such principles to be expressed at such a time? As a stranger, among a strange people, I enjoin you, why do you thus encourage secession principles in the very heart of a loyal State? Why not teach such vile traitors must hold their peace; and when found out, why not make them pay a penalty for their disloyalty, as they deserve? I had a brother in that train, enlisted in the grand cause for which Hawks was wont to bemean. The blood yet boils in my veins, and yet shall this traitor pay the forfeit for the uncalled for language, which must have come from the heart and as the heart speaketh.

Spencer V. Rhodes.

An Infamous Confession.—Men are generally slow to acknowledge the paternity of monsters, but congressman Richardson of Illinois confesses that he was the author of the celebrated address of certain congressmen calling for a reorganization of the Democratic party, which has hitherto been attributed to Vallandigham. Poor devil!—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

GREAT DEBATE.

Important Senate Debate on Arming the Negroes.

SPEECHES OF SUMNER, FESSENDEN AND OTHERS.

Washington, D. C., July 9th, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, the bill amendatory of the act of 1795 calling forth the militia, etc., was taken up, and an important debate ensued.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered an amendment, as a new section, that there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under this act by reason of any militia law of the United States *on account of color or lineage*; that whenever the militia shall be called into the service all loyal able-bodied male persons shall be called into the defense of the country.

Mr. King, of New York, moved to amend Mr. Grimes' amendment by striking out all but the provisions in regard to rations, etc., and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled under proper regulations, and where any man or boy of African race renders such service, his mother, wife and children shall be forever free; and all persons who have been or may hereafter be enrolled in the service of the United States shall receive the same pay and rations as the soldiers are now allowed by law, according to their respective grades.

Mr. Grimes has accepted as amendments to his original bill two sections of the bill reported by Senator King.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, thought that this attempt to elevate the miserable nigger and carry on the war in this way was never intended by the people. It would not restore the Union.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, thought that if negroes were not recognised as militia by the constitution of the United States or the state constitutions, congress had no right to make them militia.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the question was whether the negroes should only be employed to help the rebels. The time had arrived; in his (Sherman's) judgment, when the military officers of the United States should be compelled to call into the service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. Heretofore these negroes had only worked for the rebels, doing all the labor of the camp for them. He (Sherman) was for giving the president power to call into the service all the slaves of the rebels. He would not interfere with loyal men in loyal states. This Union must be preserved. Rather than it should be destroyed he would organize a great army of black men, and desolate every southern state. He was willing to pass a conscript act if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else. We had a right to call the negroes into service of the United States.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., said that the reason the States had not called negroes into the militia service was because the laws of United States confined the militia to white men.

Mr. Sherman contended that all the people of the country, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country if circumstances demanded it. We must, to a certain extent, follow the bad examples of the rebels, and infuse more energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight. When that is done, cannot we employ the negroes in useful service for us? They hang Union men, but we must not talk of hanging traitors. In such a way we will never end this contest, and he thought the time had come when we should carry the whole force of the government in earnest, and put down the rebellion. Unless we do this, we shall never succeed. We cannot war against savages unless we become part savage ourselves.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said: This bill, sir, is thought to be an object of necessity, and is designed, as I understand it—and we may as well tell the truth about it, for we have nothing to conceal here—to meet any possible contingency which may be supposed to arise from any difficulty in raising troops by enlistment at once, as soon as they may be required, and, therefore, it is proposed to give the president power to call out the militia, and to call on all loyal persons without distinction of color, for such a time as to make their services available. That is the position, and, sir, I am in favor of this bill, if it is thought advisable by the Committee on Military Affairs to pass it. I don't know, sir, but it may be necessary to go a step farther, and to provide specifically for calling out men by drafting. And I am ready to do that if it is thought advisable. It is not advisable at this moment, but as Congress is to adjourn very soon, I understand that by this bill it is proposed to meet any contingency that may arise during the adjournment of Congress, and as such I think it a wise and precautionary measure.

Sir, our soldiers do not like it, and they do not feel easy when they are called upon, without any necessity, to stand guard over the enemy's property, and protect it while they are fighting against us, and be shot down by concealed traitors while they are doing this. They do not feel that it is just to them, that they who have volunteered to fight the battles of their country should be employed to dig ditches and throw up entrenchments, exposed to all the miserable consequences of such a sort of life about the swamps of the Chickahominy or elsewhere, while at the same time there are numbers and abundance of men acclimated who are ready to volunteer their services to do the same work and thus save our soldiers. Now, sir, I speak this as a truth which is well understood, and the government of the United States, and the military authorities of the United States may as well understand that if this policy is to be followed, and we are not to avail ourselves of the services of men who are too ready to render all these services, out of tenderness to rebels and traitors and murderers, that the people will hesitate to come forward until they feel and know that they are no longer to be exposed to that kind of life.

Sir, why is it so? Why are we so tender towards these traitors? What makes some gentlemen so sensitive the moment we speak of employing negroes and the slaves of rebels in the service of the country? Men who profess to feel, and I am willing to believe do feel, the deepest interest in the salvation of the country, why do they jump to their feet the moment the idea is propagated, that we are to employ men who are ready and willing and able to perform these services to save the lives of soldiers of their own and other States? What violation of the principles of warfare is proposed? Why should we not weaken the enemy and attack him in his weakest point? Do you say we are proposing an abolition or emancipation scheme? Not at all. We are simply proposing to use those means in the army which are best for us, and to use those best able to perform a particular kind of service. Did any body ever hear of a nation that was at war with any other country that would sacrifice the lives of their own men by making them do a kind of work, when there were about them friends who were willing and anxious to relieve them from that work? And out of what consideration?

Why, sir, I have been utterly at a loss to imagine any. I cannot conceive the slightest ground for it, or reason why the men who came to our camps and tender their services against the enemies of their country should be repelled and driven out, and our own soldiers sacrificed in performing a duty that other men are ready to perform. Why, sir, it is contrary to every principle of warfare. I am not a soldier, but I undertake to say that a general who conducts a campaign on such principle is no general at all. He has forgot or never knew the first principles upon which to conduct a war, which is to weaken the enemy and strengthen himself. I have looked upon this thing quite as long as I feel disposed to. I do not feel disposed to blame anybody, and I have no doubt, not the slighest in the world, that everybody feels as anxious as I do to close this war, and to close it effectually. But I do say that a mistake has been made in this thing. Too great tenderness has been used, under the delusive idea that these rebels were to be coaxed back by tenderness. Sir, you cannot deal with savages in that way. And the man who deliberately sets himself to work to overthrow the institutions and interests of the country for purposes of selfish ambition is worse than a savage. And such is a description of the leaders in this rebellion, and the great mass of their followers are uneducated and willing to follow those about them.

Mr. Fessenden concluded as follows:

Avail yourselves, like men, of every power which God has placed in your hands to accomplish your purposes, within the reach of civilized warfare. But the man who tampers with this question, and who talks against employing negroes for the services which they are ready and able to do, leads me to doubt sometimes, whether, after all, there is not something wanting in the heart. The people, by this bill, are called upon to contribute more men, and if you wish them to do it you with hearts in their bosoms, you must show that you have some feeling for them; you must spare them every trouble, annoyance and exposure that you can—and God knows that they will have enough in such a warfare and with such an enemy.

Mr. Rice (Dem.) of Minnesota said the time had come when we must either recognize the Southern Confederacy or speedily put it down, and use all the means in our power. Must we, when rebels resort to all means, fall from any sickly notions—refrain from using all means in our power to meet and suppress the rebellion? He would not hesitate a moment, but would vote for any measure for that end.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.) of Massachusetts, briefly explained the features of the bill, and denied that he ever claimed that the government had more forces than it needed. In regard to recruiting being stopped, he said that it was necessary to close up the recruiting stations so as to save expense. He was glad to hear the language of the Senator from Maine in regard to the conduct of the war. Many of our brave men had been dealt hardly with to protect the property of rebels. He was for fighting the battle to a successful issue, and drafting if necessary; but he agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the style of rose-water war must cease, and it was better to tell the truth to the people, and not attempt to deceive them.

Mr. Davis (semi secesh) of Kentucky, was willing to have the negroes work in the intrenchments, but he was opposed to degrading white people by making them fight by the side of negroes.

Mr. Rice said he was sorry the Senator would not come down to the present age, when the rebels employed Indians and filled the canteens of their men with gunpowder and whisky, to make them more than fiends. A stranger here would suppose the Senator from Kentucky was an emissary defending the rebel government.

Mr. Davis (interrupting)—There is nothing in what I said to authorize such a statement.

Mr. Rice continued, arguing that negroes might as well be employed, and hoped the time would come when Northern men would look on this question practically. The rebels hesitate at no means that God or the devil had given them, and why should we stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war.

From the Richmond Papers.

The Dead on the Field.—The different postures of the dead always strikes a spectator as he passes over the battle field. One lay on his back with his arms stretched upward at length; another with his head plunged into a pool of mud and water, having evidently died slaking his thirst; a third lay partly on the bank and partly in the water of a creek, having been shot in crossing, and died clutching the twigs and bushes of the opposite bank. One, shot through the head, had made himself a bed of leaves and laid down, drawing his blanket and overcoat about him. His uniform and face betokened an officer of some rank. All of the above were of the Yankee slain.

During Tuesday night, those engaged in carrying the confederate wounded off the field could not use their lanterns, as every flicker from them was sure to draw the fire of the Yankees.

* * * * * *

Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks. A mute, and to Virginians, a most interesting story was told by these knapsacks. Upwards of 300 of them belonged to the famous New York 7th regiment, who were once so feasted and fondled in this city. If a remnant of them return to the empire city, they may say with truth that on Virginia soil they were appropriately welcomed on the occasion of both their visits as friends and as foes.

[It is hardly necessary for us to inform the reader that the New York 7th regiment was not within 150 miles of the battle field. —Editors Trib.]

Hospital Accommodations.—The future historian of this war, if he does justice to any feature of its progress, will present the saddest picture in all his narrative when he tells how our wounded soldiers are treated. He will be compelled to give credit to the philanthropic attentions of those of our citizens who have devoted their whole time and energies to searching them out on the battle field, and tenderly handling and conveying them to the city; and also to those who have freely opened their houses and filled them with the poor sufferers. But, alas! what shall he say for those who are in authority, whose business it was to have made preparations for several thousand wounded (for the most short-sighted knew that they would be numbered by thousands), when he tells that so incomplete were the arrangements that the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating one-fourth of those requiring attention; that others had to be opened after the sufferers had been brought to the doors of those houses already crowded; and, worst of all, that scores of wagons filled with men who have suffered in defense of the capital of the confederacy have been driven about from one place to another, sometimes for two or three hours, vainly endeavoring to find room in which to bestow their loads. Nor is there any excuse for this. Not even that which is so often offered for the shortcomings of those who control many of our government departments—*ignorance*.

Last night we could hear, from the room in which we were writing, the drunken shouts of rowdies proceeding from a negro serenading in a theatre on Franklin street. A little further from these indecent and grating sounds might be heard the groans of the dying. Why might not this building, a resort of libertines, the sounds from which mocked last night the solemn and appalling scenes of death, have been made a hospital for the wounded? Why too, while gamblers and libertines have been permitted to reserve their halls of amusement, have dandy preachers, the sniffling "bonhussies" who preach charity and the godly virtues, been permitted to imitate the selfishness of these creatures, and to deny their velvet cushioned churches to the use of the government as hospitals for our wounded and dying soldiers!

Distinguished Prisoner.—From a trustworthy source we are assured that Gen. Sumner is wounded and a prisoner in Gen. Jackson's camp. His condition, it is said, will not allow of his being brought to this city.

[This, of course, is a lie. Gen. Sumner is *not* a prisoner, nor has he been.—Eds. Trib.]

The Captured Prisoners.—The number of prisoners received at the prisons, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4,281. About 300 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them are sappers and miners. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves along to their quarters, and seemed glad when the doors closed upon them. About 100 officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in.

New York Merchants in Town.—Yesterday morning some half dozen men, who came into Richmond—supposing it to be in the possession of McClellan—for the purpose of setting themselves up in the business of sutlers, were arrested and paroled by provost marshal Griswold until ten o'clock a. m. Some important facts, in the meantime, being alleged against them, on order for their re-arrest and lodgment in Castle Garden was issued, but, up to a late hour last night, the merchants had not been caught.

Battle-Field Mementos.—The ordinary number and varieties of relics and mementos taken from the battle-fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been sold to souvenir hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, illustrated with the portraits of Yankee generals, bringing as high as ten dollars. Cabinets of "curiosities of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

Bringing in Supplies.—The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants have, in most instances, shown the laudable forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting seasonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming into the city.

The Crops.

[From the Bureau Co. Republican.]

An extensive inquiry and some observation lead us to the following conclusions:

SPRING WHEAT.

The wheat is *generally* too thin on the ground—some of it quite weedy, much of it drowned and scalded out on the low ground, and has suffered *some* from insects. But the last two weeks has greatly improved the prospect, and if it escapes its ever menacing dangers just before ripening—rust and the chinch bug—there's some rust already on the leaves—a tolerable crop may be harvested. It is late, and will not be ready much, if any before the 25th of this month.

CORN.

There is not universally a good stand of corn; and take it altogether, what there is, is decidedly small for the season. But the hot days just now on us has improved it *a-maize-ingly*, and the charge of being small may not be true very long. The grub will damage and finish some pieces, and the greedy weeds will nearly devour others. Whoever has a good stand and will apply labor enough to properly cultivate it, may reasonably expect a crop.

A corn crop in Illinois may be ruined, totally, three or four times, and then produce enough to ruin the market with its very abundance.

Wet or dry, brother farmers, keep moving among your corn. Use your hands, hoes, double or single shovel, mould-boards, or "buggies"—the chief thing now is to keep down the weeds. The average height is about knee high, but Uncle Elleck and —— (well we won't brag,) have some up to the horses' sides.

Grass is heavy. Winter wheat and rye are too scarce to speak about much—they are good, and we understand our friend, Gillett Burr, and probably others, are now in the midst of their rye and wheat harvest.

A Good Thing.

Commodore Gregory was invited to be present at the recent big Union meeting in New Haven, Ct., over which the commodore presided. He couldn't attend for reasons stated in the following letter:

July 8, 1862.

Excuse me to my patriotic friends as I am obliged to go. Tell them I am just now making up some pills, ("Monitors,") especially intended as a preventive or cure for one of John Bull's (cheers) chronic diseases—hostility to republican institutions. The "old gentleman" may find them too big to swallow and too hard to bite. His cure will be certain if ever he takes them. I shall sustain the government, right or wrong, in crushing this rebellion. My keel was laid on Union blocks, and my course will be true to the Union always. Gregory.

This spicy note was received with the most vociferous cheers.

How Treason Sympathizers are Used in Carroll County.

At Lanark, Carroll county, in this State, on Saturday last, a rowdy went into a saloon and drank to the health of Jeff Davis and the success of the Southern Confederacy. The loyal citizens thereupon seized and used him roughly, and were proceeding to hang him, when sufficient influence was interposed to save his life. He left the village, but was followed to a place near Cherry Grove where he was again seized and preparations were made to hang him, but an influential man interposed desiring that the victim should have a fair trial by twenty four selected citizens. A long investigation ensued, lasting beyond midnight, when the victim was placed in durance and guarded. On Sunday he managed to escape, however, and has probably sought more congenial society. Disloyal men have no business in Carroll county.

A Good Omen.—It will be recollected that soon after President Lincoln visited Fortress Monroe in the spring, our forces walked into and captured Norfolk. He has just returned from the battle field before Richmond. Now let us see what will follow.

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world,

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, July 26th.

FARES:

First Cabin..........$95 to $135.
Return tickets issued at a fare-and-a-half.
Second Cabin..........$70.
Intermediate..........50.
Steerage..........30.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y. jy10-d341-1w

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN,
No. 242 South Water street, Chicago,
Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR,
BUTTER,
And other Produce consigned to
M. W. STARIN & CO.,
No. 236 Duane st, New York. Also—Has a large, well ventilated and perfectly dry CELLAR, suitable for storing and repacking Butter. Country Dealers who may wish to sell Butter in this Market, ship East, or hold through the season, will have every facility afforded them, and at moderate rates. jy6-d718-1m

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES
Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 32 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4284. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Purchaser for a House and Lot on South May street, pleasantly located. Inquire of J. H. BROSS, Room No. 13 Court House. jy13-a811-3t

WANTED—On the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-Third street, a woman, man and boy; also, a girl and housekeeper. American or English preferred. jy12-a803-3t

WANTED—At McDougall, Nicholas & Co's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 45 Wabash avenue, 30 Shoe Binders on Leather work, (none but the best need apply.) Also, an experienced operator on Wax Thread Sewing Machines. jy12-a793-3t McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO.

WANTED—To Rent a Furnished Hotel in a thriving village or city, where a fair business can be done. Address Post Office Box No. 1097, Chicago. jy12-a791-3t

WANTED—A light Grocery Wagon, new or second-hand, in good repair, at 118 West Madison street. jy12-a786-3t

WANTED—A situation either as first or second girl, by one who can give the best of references, and is capable of filling either situation. Address "M. B.," Chicago Post Office. jy12-a797-3t

WANTED.—I want a situation as Housekeeper. Understand the business perfectly, and am always willing and happy to attend to it. A Hotel preferred, but would not object to a private family, nor to leaving the city. Address "Housekeeper," P. O. Box 1352, Chicago. jy11-a784-4t

WANTED—A situation in a Dental Office, by a young man that has studied with one of our most celebrated Dentists. Is competent to take charge of the mechanical department, and has had some experience in operating. References given. Address "L. M.," Tribune Office. jy11-a777-3t

WANTED—A situation, by a young man of thorough business experience, in a Commission or Wholesale Grocery House, preferred. Is a first-class Book Keeper. Can furnish satisfactory city and other references. Address Post Office Box 3434, Chicago, Ill. jy11-a771-3t

WANTED—A situation in some active business in the city or country, by a young man who has had six years experience East. Best of references given. Address "Walter Drew," Chicago Post Office. jy11-a775-3t

WANTED—A gentleman to board and take unfurnished room. Also, two day boarders. Inquire at 297 Indiana street east of Clark. References required. jy11-a776-3t

WANTED—As Cook in a family of moderate size, a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good references. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., at No. 36 Jackson street. jy10-a749-1w

WANTED, AGENTS.—"A Fortune in a Day."—We will now offer the celebrated $15 Sewing Machine (to agents only) for the sum of $3.75. None but energetic men need apply, as we want them thoroughly introduced throughout the West. $500 per month has been made with this machine. Address—"Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company," Board of Trade Buildings, Box 2129, Chicago, Ills. jy9-a714-1w

WANTED—$500 to Invest.—The advertiser, desiring to locate in Illinois, would invest this amount in any business shown to be reliable. Has been accustomed to dealing in Groceries, Nails, Glass, &c., but can adapt himself to circumstances. A permanent situation for moderate pay would be acceptable. If in any position of trust requiring bonds, he would not be wanting. "O. P. W.," Pittsburgh, Pa. jy12-a789-3t

WANTED.—A person of good business talents is desirous of obtaining a situation either as Salesman, Traveling Agent or any employment of respectability, whereby a moderate salary may be obtained. Has been connected quite a number of years with the Shipping Interest, Freighting, &c., East. Best of references given. Address "Stranger," at the office of this paper. jy12-a791-1w

WANTED, AGENTS.—A few reliable agents will find a profitable business in selling the Citizen's Edition of the
NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW,
As every merchant, every manufacturer, every trader and mechanic—everybody must of course have a copy. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, New York.
JOHN R. WALSH, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, Chicago, General Western Agent. jy12-a802-3t

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 50,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy10-a733-1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our
GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC
Combination Prize Package,
Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the times, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, great inducements to the business generally. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je14-a762-m

WANTED—A good Blank Book Forwarder can find steady employment by applying to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 122 Lake street. jy8-a685-1w

WANTED—The loan of a good Horse and Buggy, for two or three months. Keep, incidental expenses, and one dollar per week to be paid by a gentleman living at Hyde Park House. Apply to Post Office Box 3331. jy8-a694-2w

WANTED—Agents. $10 to $15 per day. The success of the season is that Great Novelty the Patriotic Combination. A new prize package, which is a wonderful demand. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ap30-d516-2w

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3852, enclosing a postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-b533-8m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from this office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3215. jeS-a377-1m

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times, and is without a rival. Agents are wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 138 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 1653. ap26-a539-3m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,
171 Washington street, near La Salle,
Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996. je21-a41-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 158 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 4282. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-b45-1y

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4252, Chicago, Illinois. ap8-p797-3m

WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED
In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this thrilling and remarkable work.
NOW READY,
Parson Brownlow's
WONDERFUL BOOK.
ONE VOLUME.
Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superior Engravings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c. Beautifully printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.
Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of price,
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent,
88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Send Stamp and get Circular. je26-a450-1m

SELLING RAPIDLY.
Enclose stamp for descriptive circulars, terms, &c.
RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large sized front room (about to be vacant in a few days) with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or a couple of single gentlemen. Apply at No. 28 Washington-st., between State and Wabash avenue. jy11-a772-3t

BOARDING.—Board with large and nicely furnished rooms, with all conveniences, suitable for single gentlemen, located on Michigan avenue, five minutes walk from the Post Office. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address "G. L.," Post Office Box 3580. jy11-a767-3t

BOARDING.—A front room to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street. jy11-a786-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large front room. Also, a few day boarders wanted in the pleasant and central locality, 85 Wabash avenue. jy11-a768-1w

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished front rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a number of furnished rooms, for single gentlemen, to let. Board can be had on application, at 188 East Madison street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. je28-a504-3w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with references, at No. 5 Edina Place, two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders wanted. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—I have a Steam Flour ing Mill of four run of stones capable of making from
100 to 150 barrels of Flour every 24 hours,
In a good wheat country, and everything convenient for taking in wheat. I want to rent it to a good man who has capital [illegible] Possession given by August 15th, 1862. [illegible] COMPAREE, Ft. Wayne, Ind. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made [illegible] WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The fast sailing Yacht "UNION," together with her sails and rigging all complete, and nearly new. She is fourteen feet beam and thirty-five feet long, her extraordinary breadth of beam makes her the safest boat on the lakes. Would suit for trading vessel extremely well. For particulars inquire of WM. COTTER, Indiana avenue, near I. C. Round House, where the Yacht may be seen for two weeks. jy11-a774-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 30 miles from Chicago, and one and a half miles from the Marengo Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains pass every day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, one-half forest and one-half tillable. There is a good dwelling house on it, 31 feet square, with an addition 16x30 feet, two-story and attic. The tillable land is now under cultivation and yielded large crops last year. The farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged for a house and a few acres of land on the banks of the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark-sts. jy7-a659-1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot
No. 90 Hinsdale Street.
116 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 41 Clark street.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAEVS & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET.
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH:
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
ZINC, &c.,
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture,
NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,
a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs,
Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r281-1y

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Cordoroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7-p115-1y

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 34 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS!
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
To suit the season. Also some new styles of
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns
Only One Shilling per yard,
JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,
A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.
my19-r472-1y

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
190 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good
Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.
Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
my16-r435-3m

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a First-Class Notion House.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my13-r286-3m]

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co.
[je5-r836-3m]

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. E. POLLARD. [my31-r796-3m]

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle,
Benj. E. Aldrich, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to the ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, with a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.
It washes and wears well, and is incomparably cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle st.
je2-r839-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine,
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.
This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family sewing, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing any fabric, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with ordinary use.
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.
Circulars, containing full description of the machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
Address J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.
my17-r431-1y

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 103 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office where a full assortment of Machines are exhibited, instructions given and improvements applied to old machines. Each Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Prices reduced. Agents wanted.

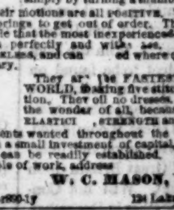
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED motion, which enables the operator to run the work in either way, or to change the length of stitch, and fasten the end of seams, without turning the work, by making a long and a short stitch, simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. They are the wonder of all, because of their ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circular and sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western Agent,
124 Lake street, Chicago.
je4-r890-1y



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 83,000 MACHINES in use in [illegible] and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible]
This is the only Sewing Machine in [illegible] the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible] Indiana and Southern Michigan,
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. [illegible] FULLER'S Dental Rooms,
AT 85 CLARK STREET,
Are again open to the patronage of his friends and the public. Having thoroughly renovated [illegible] his rooms during the past week, he is [illegible]
At Eastern Prices
To the entire satisfaction of all who [illegible] with their patronage.

HUCKLEBERRIES [illegible] PIES, Currants, Raspberries [illegible] fresh daily at
No. 50 STATE STREET.

Notices.

[illegible] Hair Dye! The best [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated [illegible] not to injure the hair in the [illegible] effects of bad dyes, and invigorates [illegible] Grey, Red or Rusty Hair [illegible] Black or Brown, leaving the [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, &c. [illegible] William A. Batchelor on [illegible] Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. [illegible] Broadway and 16 Bond.)

[illegible] View Water Cure, Dr. [illegible] successful operation. The best place [illegible] treatment of all Chronic [illegible] Diseases. Send for Circular. Address [illegible] Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3135, Chicago. jy1-a557-1m

[illegible] ACHE!—Peak's Head [illegible] No lady or gentleman [illegible] a Bottle after once using it. [illegible] Druggists generally. [illegible] R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake [illegible] Tremont House, Chicago.

[illegible] James, formerly of [illegible] arrived in Chicago and permanently [illegible] street, between State and Dearborn [illegible]
[illegible] From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
[illegible] jel3-a139-1m

[illegible] Magnetic Insect Powder, [illegible] and grows in favor. It kills and [illegible] Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths [illegible] Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. [illegible] the signature of E. Lyon, and is not [illegible] domestic animals. Beware of [illegible] imitations. [illegible] kills all insects in a trice, [illegible] death to rats and mice.
D. S. BARNES,
202 Broadway, New York.

1860—X.—Drake's Plantation [illegible] Exhausted Nature's great restorer. [illegible] strengthen and purify the system, [illegible] of the Stomach, Diarrhœa, &c. [illegible] and Tonic. They invigorate the [illegible] the brain. They are composed of [illegible] Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and [illegible] by all who use them. Adapted to [illegible] but particularly recommended to [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, [illegible]
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

[illegible] Nervous of both sexes. [illegible] having been restored to health [illegible] many years of great suffering, is willing [illegible] by sending (free) on the receipt [illegible] envelope, a copy of the prescription [illegible] the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, [illegible] Brooklyn, New York.

[illegible] NDRE & STRATFORD, [illegible] of Medicine, of Paris, [illegible] ANDRE, [illegible] Chief of the Hospitals of Paris [illegible] of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; [illegible] of H. M. the Emperor of the [illegible] the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc. [illegible] ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, [illegible] Office 134 South Clark street.

[illegible] Franklin Chavett's Uterine [illegible] WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF [illegible] or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. [illegible]

[illegible] O-THERAPEUTIC RE[illegible] Established for the [illegible] of Chronic Diseases. [illegible] 96 State street. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.

[illegible] HEALED.—Dr. Whittier [illegible] Clark street, can be found from [illegible] eight in the evening every day [illegible] The afflicted will receive [illegible] permanent cure of all Blood Diseases.

[illegible] TERY AND DIARRHŒA [illegible] certain cure. Also, the [illegible] FERN LINIMENT, [illegible] Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or [illegible] without it. W. HUTCHINGS, [illegible] Agent for the West, 84 Dearborn st.

[illegible] THYSELF!
[illegible] H. McCANN, [illegible] SURGEON, detects to a certainty [illegible] locality of diseases, by a simple [illegible] without asking any questions [illegible] and Lungs treated by Medical [illegible] treatment. Diseases of [illegible] Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, [illegible] Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, [illegible] Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Deafness, [illegible] Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, [illegible] curable diseases of long standing [illegible] possible time. We are not a [illegible] will undertake no case [illegible] recovery.
[illegible] Diseases, &c.,
[illegible] Irregularities, Failing of the [illegible] Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] of any kind. Have no [illegible] difference what your trouble [illegible] are cordially invited to call and [illegible]
[illegible] and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Building, corner of State and [illegible] hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] a stamp, will receive [illegible]

[illegible] ENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
[illegible] PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
THE GREAT
[illegible] dard Remedy.
[illegible] is Safe Without It.
[illegible] and radical cure for Diphtheria, [illegible] the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, [illegible] Wounds, Burns, Sprains, [illegible] all kindred complaints [illegible] nostrums concocted and [illegible] public as remedies for [illegible] though in a few instances [illegible] relief, by no means perfect.
[illegible] PAIN EXTERMINATOR [illegible] tested, and was NEVER [illegible] composed of purely vegetable [illegible] in strict conformity with [illegible] of distracting, builds up [illegible] have felt the royal power and [illegible] Qualities [illegible] to its efficacy in relieving [illegible] Druggists and Apothecaries [illegible] 25 cents, 50 cents, and [illegible] Discount to the Trade. [illegible] Wholesale Depot at [illegible] ington Street, Chicago. [illegible] SARGENT & CO.

[illegible] to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's [illegible] of ingredients in these Pills [illegible] extensive practice. They are [illegible] and certain in correcting all [illegible] Menstruations, removing all [illegible] CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

[illegible] cheapest and best [illegible] Curls, Frissets, etc. [illegible] Lake street, and examine [illegible]

[illegible] DODGE, PROFESSOR [illegible] Female diseases, may be consulted [illegible] Sherman House, on Fridays [illegible] and September [illegible] Consultation free. Address [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lecture [illegible]

[illegible] CATARRH! CATARRH!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY [illegible] to be a sure cure for [illegible] COLD IN THE HEAD [illegible] THOUSAND persons die yearly [illegible] IN THE NOSE. [illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY [illegible] Dr. D. H. SEELYE, [illegible]

[illegible] PERIOR PIG IRON. [illegible] Iron Company of Lake Superior [illegible] Dock, in Chicago, a supply of [illegible] from its Blast Furnace, and [illegible] JESUP, KENNEDY & Co. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,

A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good

Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.

Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.

my16-r415-3m DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my19-r298-3m]

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C.,
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.

MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co.
[je5-r833-2m]

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. E. POLLARD. [my31-r795-3m] GEO. S. DOANE.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle.
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago. je13-d128-3m

JUST RECEIVED, PER
STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
who are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.

It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,

CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
je1-r838-2m 41 Lasalle street.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines.
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order by proper use.

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.
my17-r831-1y

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 102 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office where a full assortment of Machines are exhibited, instructions given and improvements applied to old Machines. Each Machine is warranted to give BETTER satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Prices reduced. Agents wanted. je21-d[illegible]

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

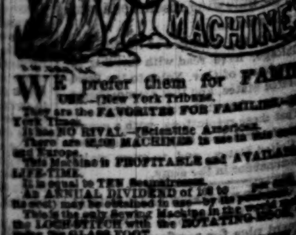
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agt.
je4-d[illegible]-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—Scientific American.

There are 12,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent. [illegible] may be obtained in use—by the possession of one.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota,
169 and 165 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by mail.
[illegible]

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. [illegible] FULLER'S Dental Rooms,
AT 85 CLARK STREET,
Are again open to the patronage of his friends and the public. Having thoroughly renovated and refitted his rooms during the past week, he is prepared to execute his work
At Eastern Prices,
To the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.

HUCKLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, Currants, Raspberries, &c., fresh daily at
No. 50 STATE STREET.
E. F. [illegible]

Medical Notices.

...Hair Dye! The best ...WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated ... not to injure the hair ... ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates ... Grey, Red or Rusty Hair in... Black or Brown, leaving the ...ful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ...is signed William A. Batchelor on ...ch box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. ...Broadway and 16 Bond) jy9-d707-1y

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...View Water Cure, Dr. ...cessful operation. The best place ...treatment of all Chronic or ...seases. Send for Circular. Address ...r Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3125, Chi... jy1-d307-1m

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...ACHE!—Peak's Head-... ...THING No lady or gentleman ...out a Bottle after once using it. ...d by Druggists generally. Whole-... Northwest, E. R. LANDON, 58 Lake ...emont House, Chicago. je27-d170-3m

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...James, formerly of ...rrived in Chicago and permanently ...olph street, between State and Dear-...go, Ill. ...Cures old Chronic and recent disease ...imonials of the medical fraternity, ...and the almost entire press of the ... ...om 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. ...violable. je13-d130-1m

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...agnetic Insect Powder. ...s and grows in favor. It kills and ...ches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths ...and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. ...The signature of E. Lyon, and is not ...ous or domestic animals. Beware of ...imitations. ...owder kills all insects in a trice, ...ls are death to rats and mice.
D. S. BARNES,
...re. 202 Broadway, New York.

...860—X.—Drake's Plants ...—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. ...strengthen and purify the system, ...Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c ...er and Tonic. They invigorate the ...ulating the brain. They are com-... Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and ...d by all who use them. Adapted to ...but particularly recommended to ...guid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

...Nervous of both sexes. ...gyman having been restored to health ...many years of great suffering, is will-...rs by sending (free) on the receipt ...ected envelope, a copy of the prescrip-... the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 ...rooklyn, New York je9-d1-42

...NDRE & STRATFORD, ...ulty of Medicine, of Paris, ...R. ANDRE, ...ical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris ...of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; ...er of H. M. the Emperor of the ...he Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc. ...ocuments and many others on exhi-...e. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Strat-... and the different Hospitals of the ...veral years doing an extensive family ...ity and vicinity. ...ent of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR ...kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully ...e to the public all guarantee of their ...perform all they profess. All ...an answer must contain one postage ...ENT CASES enclose $5.00, with full ...se, and we shall forward medicine ...h full directions. Good accommoda-...from abroad. All letters must be ...ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, ...l. Office 134 South Clark street.

...Frankin Chavett's Uterine ...ARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF ...E, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. ...rences can be seen at his office, 113 ...n street. Consultation free. Post ...Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twen-...of which have been in this city.

...O-THERAPEUTIC RE-... Established for the ...nt of Chronic Diseases. ...trance, 96 State street. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D. ...1862. jy7-d661-1m

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...HEALED—Dr. Whittier ...lark street, can be found from eight ...till eight in the evening every day. ...consultation. The afflicted will re-...d permanent cure of all Blood Dis-... jy4-d612-1m

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...TERY AND DIAR-... ...rtain cure. Also, the ...ERS LINIMENT, ...s, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or ...be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, ...ole agent for the West, 81 Dearborn-st

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...THYSELF! ...H. McCANN, ...D SURGEON, detects to a certainty ...and locality of diseases, by a simple ...thod, without asking any questions. ...hroat and Lungs treated by Medical ...onstitutional treatment. Diseases of ...Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Drop-..., Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheuma-...Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Dis-...Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diar-... all curable diseases of long standing ...ortest possible time. We are not a ...e, and will undertake no case without ...recovery.

...e Diseases, &c., ...ions, Irregularities, Falling of the ...all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, ...t Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will ...without poisonous drugs, injurious ...edicines of any kind. Have no deli-...difference what your troubles may ...are cordially invited to call and see

...ns and Examinations Free ...of Charge. ...ations strictly confidential. Office in ...d Building, corner of State and Ran-...ffice hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. ...cCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters ...closing a stamp, will receive prompt ...two stamps I will send a pamphlet. se12-wly

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...ENT'S PAIN ...EXTERMINATOR! ...S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT ...dard Remedy. ...old is Safe Without It. ...ositive and radical cure for Diptheria ...e in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache ...Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery ...all kindred complaints. ...ecious nostrums concocted and palmed ...g public as remedies for the above ...ry relied, though in a few instances may ...ry relied, by no means perfect a full... ...'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR ...nd tested, and was NEVER FOUND ...g composed of purely VEGETABLE ...in strict conformity with nature's ...stead of distracting, builds up instead ...have felt the royal power and benifi-... ...ling Qualities, ...ony to its efficacy in relieving and re... ...Leading Druggists and Apothecaries ...Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar ...al Discount to the Trade. ...d Wholesale Depot at ...ington Street, Chicago. ...SARGENT & CO., ...1862. ap30-r546-1y

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...to Females.—Dr Cheese-... ...n of ingredients in these Pills are the ...d extensive practice. They are mild ..., and certain in correcting all irregu-... Menstruations, removing all obstruc-...m cold or otherwise, headache, pain ...tation of the heart, whites, all nervous ...rics, fatigue, pain in the back and ...bed sleep, which arise from interrup-...

...HEESEMAN'S PILLS ...cement of a new era in the treatment ...arities and obstructions which have ...y to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female ...ealth unless she is regular, and when-...ou takes place the general health be-...

...HEESEMAN'S PILLS ...ctual remedy ever known for all com-...o FEMALES. To all classes they are ...CING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL ...hey are known to thousands who have ...erent periods throughout the country, ...ion of some of the most EMINENT PHYS-... ...UCTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD ...h each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR ...ning from 50 to 60 Pills. ...all promptly, by remitting to the Agent ...OLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. ...icago at manufacturers prices by LORD ... ap4-d[illegible]-1y

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...he cheapest and best Hair ...Braids, Curls, Frissets, etc., go to A. ...Lake street, and examine those won-...ns of art. No scrutiny can detect the ...e natural when adjusted to the head. ...y contains always the newest Paris ...ies will give entire satisfaction.

...DODGE, PROFESSOR ...d Female diseases, may be consulted ...the Sherman House, on Fridays, May ...ugust 1st, and September 12th. Also, ...National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, ...2nd, and September 13th. Patients ...Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and ...M. Consultation free. Address Post ...Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ...men sent free on receipt of three cent ... my30-r771-3m

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...RH! CATARRH!! ...LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, ...ANTED to be a sure cure for ...or COLD IN THE HEAD. ...THOUSAND persons die yearly in this ...mption. Every physician knows that ...rds of this number the disease first ... ...RRH IN THE NOSE. ...ng to the throat and bronchial tubes. ...re Catarrh than Consumption, and by ...re prevent the latter. Persons should ...the better way to cure Consumption [illegible] ...h Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use ...full and clear directions. ...outh Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

...UPERIOR PIG IRON. ...Iron Company of Lake Superior ...Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Char-...from its Blast Furnace, and of all ...the attention of those wanting the best ...Foundry Metal is invited. Orders ...JESUP, KENEDY & Co. Agents, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD
AND SILVER
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
E. W. MORSE, Agent, 38 Clark street,
jy1-d59 3m Post Office Box 5186, Chicago, Ill.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO
No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.

This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r484-1y

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
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WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Stock Brokers, New York,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD,
At the Board of Brokers,
NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
E. K. WILLARD. [je5-r920-3m] GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
my9-r52-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Particular attention given to Collections. my8-r25-1y

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits. my1-p960-3m

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A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44 Exchange Place, New York.
☞ Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily. ap14-p307-3m-M W&F

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-n913-6m

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THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Se payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de13-r780-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh18-n613-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN
& TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL..............$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham,
John H. Foster,
P. L. Yoe,
F. B. Cooley.
James Goodwin,
D. R. Holt,
W. E. Doggett,
C. H. McCormick,
S. A. Smith.
Henry Farnam,
R. H. Magie,
A. H. Burley,
T. D. Gilbert.
mh7-n347-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de12 h781-1y

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DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au15-r60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g25toje1-64

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
se13-g[illegible]-1y Telegraph Office.

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of
LILL & DIVERSY,
Importer and Jobber of
WINES and LIQUORS.
Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.
Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.

Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of

J. E. S. FULLER & CO.

it is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. FULLER & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transfered to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.

Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.

No. 39 South Water Street,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Post Office Box 3578.

Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r613-1m] JEROME MYERS.

Money to Loan.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO City Property or upon Improved Farms in Illinois, in sums to suit. Inquire at 186 South Water street, Room No. 3, Aken's Building (up-stairs), adjoining Board of Trade.
jy11-r754-2w G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 30 Dearborn st., Room No. 8. jy8-s686-1m

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$20,000 TO LOAN FOR A term of years on Real Estate in the City of Chicago, in amounts of $2,000 and upwards, at 10 per cent per annum. Applications made to GEO. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Taylor & Cleveland, 232 South Water street. jy6-s702-1w

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MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
mh[illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.
MY NEW
Alcohol Apparatus,
Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,
Is now open for Public Inspection.
H. H. SHUFELDT,
je9-s3-1m 60 South Water street.

5,000 WOOL SACKS
—AND—
50,000 BURLAPS SACKS
For Oats. For sale cheap at
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
157 South Water Street.
HART, ASTEN & CO.
[je18-s545-1m]

WOOL!
We have $30,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address
RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants,
je4-r[illegible]-1y 218 South Water st., Chicago.

The Tribune.
MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Anderson —— mrs
Adams Mary A mrs
Adams Mary mrs
Allen Spencer mrs 2
Anderson Lucretia miss
Amick Rachel
Aldworth Dorcas M miss
Anderson Gertrude miss
Avery C D mrs
Avery Martha Ann mrs
Atwood A mrs
Ayers Alida mrs
Archibald Mary miss
Armes Geo mrs
Atkins Jane mrs

B
Backus Olive miss
Babbitt Mary A mrs
Bartley P mrs
Bartlett Helen M miss
Barker J N mrs
Barkley Mary Jane miss
Barry Cathrine T miss
Barker Mary mrs
Bass E miss
Bascom Rosine miss
Beebe Mary E mrs
Beaumont Esther mrs
Bentley Anna H R mrs
Blanchard Clarra mrs
Blockwell MaryJane miss
Biddle C C miss
Biddle Elis N miss
Bickford M C mrs
Bolen Mary miss
Brackel Mary miss
Bradley Grace mrs
Bramen Ida miss
Brush Susan
Bristol J M mrs
Bridgewater Sarah miss
Bridgeman Mary A mrs
Broughton D M miss
Bronayer mrs
Bruce Margret miss
Brundage Jennie miss
Brony Catharine mrs
Burger —— miss
Butts M A mrs
Butt W mrs
Burgess Franes miss
Burgan Margaret
Byrne Hannorah miss
Bidler Mary miss
Burns Ann mrs
Burns Geo C mrs
Burke Helen miss
Burke Etta miss 2
Byron E mrs

C
Callaghan Margaret miss
Campbell A St J mrs
Cambell Julia miss
Carrier Jane mrs
Card John L mrs
Carpenter Mary miss
Castle Louisa miss
Case Julia L mrs
Carmer Hattie mrs
Casein Lizzie miss
Cassidy C miss
Chambers Aug W miss
Cherrie E miss
Chaddock Nancy mrs
Churchman F M mrs
Church C H mrs
Clark Hattie miss
Clark Frances A miss
Clark Frances E mrs
Clark Elizabeth H
Clement O E miss
Click W E mrs
Clyde A Ann mrs
Cloyes Charles C mrs
Clemons W A mrs
Colopy Catharina mrs
Cochlan Mary mrs
Cochlan Mary miss
Colford Mary miss
Connor Ann
Colby G W mrs
Conley Rosanna miss
Coreal Mary Ann miss
Comstock Addie miss
Conrad H mrs
Cook Hannah miss
Cook Eleanor miss
Cowles Sarah F
Cowdery L S mrs
Corles E M miss
Cratty Hannah mrs
Crane S C mrs
Chrooks Mary A M mrs
Cromb Lizzie miss
Carter George G mrs
Cruse Joseph mrs
Crone Nancy mrs
Curtis E M mrs

D
Dey Helen mrs
Davis Anney mrs
Darley E A mrs
Dakin Hattie miss
Dean Virginia miss
Dean Clara miss
Debow G M mrs
Delaney Annie B miss
Donnelly Margaret mrs
Dole Julia F miss
Dooley —— mrs
Doggett Theodore M mrs
Downs Sarah miss
Daly C miss
Durant Mary miss
Duffey Eliza miss
Drew Bridget mrs
Dugan Mary mrs
Dunbar Ann mrs
Dumonc E mrs
Drew Elizabeth mrs
Dunham W S mrs

E
Ebberts Rosella M miss
Eastwood Martin mrs
Ellis Mary Ann mrs 2
Ellis Emma A miss
Elicott Joseph mrs
Erusperger Lucretia miss 2
England Sarah mrs
Evans M C mrs
Ennis Teressa miss

F
Ferguson B miss
Fellows Electa miss
Fish Kate mrs
Fish H L mrs
Fitsh Sarah mrs
Flagner Louise miss
Fleming E K miss
Fox Mary miss
Fowler Jennie M mrs
Fowler Jennie miss
Foley Katharine miss
Ford Cordelia miss
Freeman Charlotte A mrs
Franklin Mary G mrs
Frost Jane miss
Furlong mrs capt
Fry Mary A miss
Frisbie Catharine A miss
Fuller Gertrude A miss

G
Garrity Eliza miss
Gage Clara miss
Gleason Mary J E mrs
Gilberth —— mrs
Gilson Emma R miss
Goldie Catharine A mrs
Goodwin Alice M mrs
Goodall Susan mrs
Goodhue Mary B mrs
Goodrich E M mrs
Gneiroy Elen miss
Gorbatt Keziah mrs 2
Gould E W mrs
Graham Maria E miss
Graham B mrs
Griswold Anna T mrs
Griffith Josie mrs
Gould C A mrs
Grey Nellie miss
Graves Rebecca mrs
Gunnison Currie miss
Guerin Maria miss

H
Haines M mrs
Haines Sarah mrs
Hanvey Delphia G miss
Hamilton Mary J mrs
Harris Mary miss
Hart Emily L miss
Harris E A mrs
Hanigan James mrs
Hasey S S mrs 2
Hathaway Sarah
Hawkins Amelia mrs
Hays Bridget mrs
Haye mrs
Haynes Emma J mrs
Hiller Lydia mrs
Hedges Emeline M mrs
Hobbs Mars E
Hogan A B mrs
Hohn Hahtlina mrs
Holbrook S J mrs
Holmes Francis A mrs
Hogan Bridget
Hedran Bridget mrs
Huley Nelly miss 2
Healey Eliza G miss
Hewlet Julia F
Herigan Philip mrs
Hill Jennie mrs
Houston S G mrs
Howes Abbie H mrs
Howard Margaret mrs
Howard Harriet
Hughes Cate miss
Hutchinson Kate miss
Hunter Henrietta mrs

J
James Mary J miss
Jewett Martha mrs
Jocubus Virginia B
Joice Mary miss
Jones Maggie miss
Jones Anna miss
Jones Sarah B mrs
Johnson Anna mrs
Johnson J mrs
Johnson Hattie mrs
Johnson Kate A E S mrs

K
Kline Francis O miss
Kennedy A mrs
Kearns Margaret miss
Keegan Mary Ann miss
Keith S L mrs
Keley Mary F D mrs
Kelley Ann miss
Kellogg Emily C miss
Kimball D H mrs
Kinnie Sarah miss
Kinder Sarah M miss
Kniffin Elizabeth
Knowlton Judge mrs

L
Lamb Carter mrs
Lawrence Frederick mrs
Lawrence J E miss
Leinen Mary miss
Leary Ellen mrs
Long mrs
Longan Mary
Lyman Kate miss
Lyon F mrs

M
Mallory Susan B mrs
Macon Mary miss
Maitland E R mrs
Mahen Margret mrs
Mahoney P mrs
Mahony Mary mrs
Mansfield Hanna
Marsh Annie E miss
Marshall Celia S miss
Marks M mrs
Marion Patrick mrs
Marrow Catherine mrs
Mathews Henriette
Mason Lizzie miss
Meteer Jos C mrs
Miller Josie miss
Moody Mary mrs
Moore Sarah mrs
Moore Amanda E mrs
Moore Sarah miss
Munford Kate miss
Murphy Sarah M mrs
Murton M miss
Myers Mary

Mc
McMaster Mary miss
McCarthy D mrs
McCann Mary mrs
McCaffray Cathrine mrs
McCan Martha mrs
McCabe B F mrs
McCarthy mrs
McDonald E[illegible]n mrs
McDonal Maggie miss
McDonald Theresa B
McNight Kate mrs
McNulty Winney mrs
McParland Jane miss
McPherson Mary L mrs
McPartland Mary miss

N
Nathan Louis mrs
Narey Amira miss
Nelson Maria J miss
Newton Orella mrs
Nellis Jane mrs
Needham Sarah
Nitter T mrs
Noble Mary mrs
Noe Bridget mrs

O
O'Neil Josephine miss
Olmsted E O mrs
Ohls John mrs
O'Rourke Mary miss
Ornald Justina miss
O'Farrell Mary miss
O'Connell mrs

P
Parker Mary miss
Parish F H mrs
Park Mary J miss
Perry Caroline mrs
Patton Mary mrs
Patrick L F mrs
Persons Susan V miss
Pursans H miss
Philipps David mrs
Pitkin Sarah mrs
Pierce C H mrs
Potter Bridget
Pooley Susan miss
Polac Sarah mrs
Powers Josephine miss
Powels Margaret miss
Pomeroy Viola miss
Proctor Sarah E miss
Prentiss Eliza A miss
Purck Anna miss

Q
Quinn Mary A mrs
Quinn Sarah miss
Quigley Margaret mrs
Quinn Ann Frances mis

R
Reynolds Mary miss
Remington N S mrs
Reed Ann Eliza mrs
Richards Owen mrs
Rigby Margaret A mrs
Ridabock Cornelia A miss
Rice Clarrie miss
Reidy Sarah miss
Roberts Harriet miss
Roberts Ann mrs
Roche Bridget miss
Rodgers Ellen mrs
Rowley J J mrs
Rone Catherine mrs
Ross Annie miss
Rese L C mrs dr
Ryerson Mary miss 2
Russell Robt D mrs
Rubel Frances mrs
Ryan S F miss

S
Sage R H mrs
Sabin Ellen miss
Sackett Jennie miss
Schoonover Alice miss
Searles W G mrs
Sexton Arcelia mrs
Sheldon Hattie F miss
Sheldon Mary A miss
Shannon Jane mrs
St Claire mrs
Skinner Elizabeth A miss
Skinner Addie A miss
Smith Annie mrs
Smith Nancy miss
Smith Wm M mrs
Smith Ellen E mrs
Smith Frances M miss
Smith Wm B mrs
Spooner G N mrs 2
Spread Hannah mrs
Stanton Lizzie miss
Stanley Joseph mrs
Stanton Myra mrs
Stone J P mrs
Stottman Caroline mrs
Sterling Louisa miss
Stewart Susan mrs
Stearns Laura E miss
Sweeny Margaret miss
Subicet Jane mrs

T
Temple M E miss
Thompson S Grace miss
Thompson Sarah E miss
Tripp Thos mrs
Tumbleson Nancy
Tucker M E mrs
Tyrrell Laura mrs

U
Underwood F J mrs
Updegraff Sarah miss

V
Vincent Mollie miss 2
Vanstenberg S mrs
Van Amburgh E S mrs
Van Every S J miss
Van Brocklin R miss
Van Patton G miss
Van Allen Caroline miss
Vanhouton T mrs

W
Wadeworth Maria miss
Walker Mary mrs
Waldron Ellen
Waite Lovenda miss
Wagner Emma miss
Walker Ettie miss
Wallace G miss
Watkins O T mrs
Washburn Louisa miss
Warren B mrs
Waters Margaret miss
Washburn Louisa miss
Weller Rebeckah miss
Webster Florence miss
Walsh Ellen miss
Walsh Mary
Wright Carie miss
Whitmarsh Juliette mrs
Wichman Mary mrs
Wilsey Margaret mrs
Windett A W mrs
Wilcs Thos mrs
Wing Nellie miss
Williams Elizabeth
Williams Eliza miss
Williams Caroline miss
Williams mrs (at Rockwell)
Wilkinson Sarah mrs
Wilson Mary J mrs
Woods Frank mrs
Wood Frank B mrs 2
Woodman Clark mrs

Y
Yeomans D L mrs
Yelvester Wm mrs
Young Laura mrs

Initials.
Lady of the house, 250 Madison street.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Atwood & Haskell
Averill Bradfd T
Armitage Antny
Adams A W
Adams A L
Allerton & Hurd
Anthony Chas 2
Adams C R rev
Alle Danl
Annis E E
Aldridge R M
Adler S E
Ayres Saml 2
Anson F J
Andrews L M
Abbott T
Anderson H
Anderson Horatio
Aylesworth H D
Atkinson Isaac
Austin J H
Aul John
Armstrong J M
Albertin Jos
Arbuckle Wm
Arnold Wm H
Abbey Milton

B
Badger Alpheus
Bailey Amon col
Blanchard A B
Barkalow B B 2
Barnes & Bates
Barker & Ansell
Barnum B
Beardsley A M
Benedict A H
Babcock O M
Barton & N W dr 2
Bicknell B H
Birge C S
Babcock C 2
Barnes C
Barnett Chas
Barry Chas
Buy C L
Beevere Delos
Baker dr
[illegible] D
Blackburn Robt
Beach E C
Banks Stephen
Beatie vergt
Belfield Fred M
Bacon L W
Baird Thos
Baldwin Thos
Benton Thos
Barry Thos
Beers J M
Bartlett J K dr
Bluett W H
Barton Wm
Bard Wm
Blomerst W M
Bannion Wm
Ballou M B
Bevens John V
Browning & Burton H R
Bushnell
Bodwell A J
Bradley Alex
Burgess A E
Butler H H
Bradley Page & co
Buer P W
Burke Patk
Bell Oliver
Bogs C T
Brown Patk
Bryant C B
Bushnell C
Brooks Chas R
Burns Patk
Bortle capt
Burger D G
Gayice David
Brown Daniel
Bow Edwd
Booth Stanley A
Bridges S F
Bohannon G M
Bradley G capt
Burman Thos
Burgess Thos
Brooks Geo
Bodley H J
Balkley H G
Bowman H
Brushing J M
Bush J
Bonfield J F
Breslaw Jas C
Brown J A dr
Briant Jas
Bremner Jas
Burt John W
Boldin Joseph
Booram J L
Burke John
Borland John
Booris Wm
Bullen W
Brookbank mr
Bruce mr
Brosman M
Burback Martin
Bobien Mark J
Butler L L
Barker G D
Bennett Geo W
Beardsley H
Becker Hiram
Barnett J W
Benjamin I W
Bellon Jas
Bingham Jas
Beasly J R
Buckley H G
Bulger R
Bortle E capt
Bruce E A
Brainard H L capt
Beast Edw
Bowman F capt 2
Booth Lemuel
Bonfield M W J
Bolger Martin
Brennan Michl
Brazill mr
Boerlien Lewis
Bingham L F
Bartly Wm

C
Carver Frank
Church E G
Cain Edmond
Clary Dennis
Carrelen David
Chase Dudley rev
Clarke D W
Chapin D D rev
Carroll Patk
Cary Phineas
Clayton Chas
Case Chas A
Chase O C & co
Clyde Humphrey & co
Clarke Alex
Church L
Christy Levi
Carroll Michl
Clark Leander
Caloney Myron
Clarke Wm M
Cash Kiren
Carrick Wm F
Cawney Jn
Calbick W B
Claine Wm
Campbell Wm
Challoner Jno
Carrigan Jno
Carl Jno H
Casler Jno T
Clute Jno D
Chapman H C dr
Champlain H S & co
Caseny Gustalcus
Casey T
Chapman G L
Case Geo
Carter Sampson
Clark Francis N
Clark Saml
Colins Henry E
Conkling Henry C
Cross Henry 2
Cronen Timothy
Convoy Thos T
Cushman Geo
Cook Geo
Corrigan Thos
Cook Geo W & co
Conely Thos
Cobb Geo
Cronsive S
Cornell Fred H
Crumb T P
Coe Saml
Crumpton Edwd
Corbet Robt
Cook R C
Compton R
Corbett Edwd H
Crane Richd
Connelly Chas F
Cudmore P
Cothell Chas
Connolly C
Collins Patk
Collier Aaron
Curd Albert
Crandie A L
Cooppe A J
Combs mr
Cornell Lewis
Corbon Lewis
Curry Michl
Cowdrey L H
Cowles L B
Cook W H
Coad W J
Craggs Jno
Conlary Jno
Cramer Jno W
Comofort Jno
Cary Michl
Curry Joseph
Commons Jas
Conway Jas B
Cramer J W
Collin J S
Condon Jas
Corbey J E
Cobb J C
Cross J D & co
Conrad J E
Currier J E
Currier J E T
Cross J E
Cogan H
Connelly H C

D
Decker W D H
Dickinson W dr
Devoy Wm
Dockrell Wm
Dene W S
Dewyea Wm H
Dalcott mr
Demell Lorenzo
Drummond M R
Duffey M
Doren Wm
Dearborn W H 2
Denison Wm H
Dilks Wm
Davis Wm P
Dennis J D
Dickinson J H
Deerr Joseph
Dorney John
Dwyer John
Davis John
Dauphin J B
Doak J R capt
Davis Jerome
Dickinson J
Durcher Jas H
Davis J & son
Dothitt Volney
Duncan Henry
DePant Geo
Daniels G J
Davis Sabiesen
Dole George
Dymond Geo F
Dewey Simon
Davis Francis J
Doyle Simon
Davis S N
Dugo Francis
Davis Richd
Dall David
Dean David
Donovan Daniel
Dixon P
Dean Christopher
Dowas Patk
Deady Peter

E
Ewer Leent
Eastland Wm
Ellison John D
Embree Jesse
Ethington T S
Edwards Thos
Eyles Thos
Edmonds F C
Ellis Chas C
Earl A H
Ellsworth Alf M

F
Fredricks Levi
Fitzgerald M
Finnucane M
Fay Martin
Freeman Winsor
Fleming Wm
Feltrus W F
Finley Wm L
Feely Joshua
Fredricks John
Farwell John H
Fitzgerald John
Fry John E
Forsyth John
Farnumhihl Pt
Farley Jas
Farwell Jno H
Forsyth Jas
Fitzgerald Jas
Farnsworth Jas
Few Jas
Fogg Jas P
Frye Jacob
Forswald Jacob
Fitch H S
Farrell Henry
Fisher H H
Fenn Hiram H
Fisk Henry
Farrell H J
Fitzgerland G
Fendley Thos
Fraser Thos A
Fuller Geo T
Finch Stephen
Fargo F
Foley Edwd
Fullerton Edwd
Farr E J dr
Flagg E C
Flynn E P
Feary Denis
Ferris David
Freeman C B
Frazer C
Fife C C
Follett Chas E
Fife Chas
Furbish C 2
Funk B
Ford & White
Fredrics John

G
Gale Mathew
Gillon M C
Graham or Dunne
Grady Morgan L
Gallagher Wm
Gillette W C
Grainger W H
Gray Wm B H
Gunter Wm
Green Wm R
Gallagher Wm
Godair Wm
Gale W J
Greenwood W B
Gilsinan Wm
Griffin Wm capt
Gorman John
Glenn John B
Gridley John
Gibson John M
Gee John
Greenwood Jos
Gilman John
Garrett John
Grinnell J B
Gorch J T
Gray James S
Given H H
Gurnee H S
George Hiram
Garbutt Geo W
Gilbert Geo W
Godfrey G C
Green G hon
Gaulette F X
Gannon E M rev
Guinan E W
Good Edwd
Gillich Robt
Godrich Willard & co
Goodrich E A & co 2
Greely D M dr
Griggs Danl D
Galifski D
Gaston Percy
Goodridge C Ned
Goble Palmer
George Chas B
Gates Caleb F
Gorridge C L
Gurnay Chester
Gilman Chas E
Gavside B & H Loomis
Gavin Andw
Gains A & co
Gilbert Austin
Grous & co

H
Hanly Michl
Hops M
Hanks L S
Hanson mr
Halenbeck M J
Halligan Wm
Harron Jno
Hockers Jno
Heaton Jno D
Hazen Jno C
Hart Jno
Hackett Jno 2
Hayes Jno
Hearty Jno
Herbert Jas
Hatcovou Jos
Hawkins Jas
Harvey Jas
Hamilton Jas
Hall J D
Hattrany capt J
Henderson capt J C
Herkimer Irving
Harris Jas W
Hastings Harvey
Herbert Harry
Haskin Hervey
Hayward Thos
Honson T G
Hatch Thos C
Haneford Geo
Hammond G C
Harris Thos
Head Geo
Hassett Geo S
Hamilton F
Harris S 2
Hawes Stephen
Hill Jesse
Heislee Fred A
Hamilton E 2
Hall R M
Handley Edwd
Hall E
Hommill Charlie
Hagerty C R
Hayer Canute
Hargee Philo L
Hickey Jas
Hearit C B
Herrick C
Hennessey Pat
Hammond C J
Handford Chas
Hawkey A
Hall A J
Hanson A G
Hewes & Branns
Householdt Levi
Hughes Merrill
Horton Milton
Hubbard mr
Hogan Michl
Hughes Michl
Holt capt L A
Holland Wm T
Houghteling W
Hopkins Wm E 2
Hutchinson W F
Hutchins H C
Hoyt Warren
Hulbut Jno B
Hickey Jno
Hughes Jno T
Hogan Jas
Hubbard Jas H
Humphrey Jas E
Hobley H
Hulbard rev H
Higgins Henry J
Hickox V
Hewes Thos G
Holbrook Geo
Humphrey Geo
Hoskin Theo B
Hubbard G D
Hoyt Sherman H
Holt Simon 2
Hughes Robt E
Hutchinson E S & co
Hill D
Hinde Calvin P
Holden C P
Higbee Nathan
Hunt & Quigley
Higgins & Howler
Hurlburt & Chaplin
Hyde Nicholas
Hughs Andrew
Horr C A
Horigan C
Hough Peter
Hughs Berhard

I
Ingle Peter
Isham H S
Irvin Wm

J
Jackson Carter
James D W
James Chas C
Jack Thos & co
Jibone John
Johnson Alex
Johnson D W
Johnson Jas G
Johnson John
Jarns & co
Jarns Wm 2
Jordon A L 2
Jibbett Edwin

K
Kenny Lawrence
Kelly Joseph
Kitt John B
Kent John J
Kimball J capt
Kitchen Jno C
Kimball & co
Kaveny Jas
Knowles I S
Kane Jessie
Knowlton J R
Knight Saml
Kedzie S H
Kay & co
Kane Edmund
Kavanaugh D
Kellogg C 2
Keith Chas
Keys P W
Kline & Ayres

L
Landers Jno H
Langley Geo
Langford Robt
Lawrence E J
Lane E S dr
Langan Patrick
Langan Andrew
Leary M
Leonard Mat
Leaky Wm
Lee Wm H
Lemon Wm
Leonard Wm
Lynch Nicholas
Leet John B
Livingston J
Lighthall J H
Livingston T E
Lindsay Jas
Lewis Harris
Lester H A 2
Leakie Thos
Lennon I G
Leggett Robt
Leroy Chas L
Leavitt & Smith
Lester A W
Lynn
Leavitt & Wright
Leet Allen B
Lewis & Allport
Long John
Land John
Locke Edwd
Logan Cyrus
Lockwood D
Lloyd Alfred
Lay Mich
Law I E
Lucas Geo G
Ludlow F W

M
Merritt Mark
Merritt Madison
May Zavin
Madden Jno
Meagher Jos
Matthews J W
Malee Jno H
Martin Jas
Marshall J
Magnart U
Martin Hugh
Magnan F
Maitland Frank
Manson Robert
Magnee P
Mepegan Patk
Martin Patk
Martin W H
Mendsen B F
Maxon J F capt
Medbury A
Mulloney Martin
Moore Lyman
Minahan Mat
Morse W M
Mowry W A
Montgomery W
Mullaning Michl
Miles W F
Miller W H C & Co
Morrison Wm
Mott Jno H
Morris Jno
Muller Jno F
Mud Jno
Mongomery Jno
Morris J R
Mills James
Murray James
M'fls J
Mussee Isaac M
Mitchell H H
Middleton G S
Miktel Geo
Moulton Thos
Mortimer F
Miller Ferd
Morris Edward
Morris Robt H
Miller Chas F
Malloy Patk
Moore A S
Morris E B
Miller H H
Morris B B
Moor Abram M & Bro
Merton Lem

Mc
McGrath Matt
McKey mr
McCoun W I
McGill Jno P
McSweeny Jno
McLean Michl
McDonnell J A
McMartin J A
McDougal Jno
McMillen Jno A
McGorr Alex
McMahan Jno
McKay Jno
McGalaagher J
McCormick U S
McAfee Henry
McNamara Thos
McKay T E
McAuley Geo
McGuire Thos
McLaur T G
McGinley B
McBean Geo
McLean Saml
McLaughlin R
McMartrie D C
McCarthy Chas
McBride Patrick
McGinnis Chas
McHoay Patrick
McIlvain B E
McKintosh N S

N
Norton, Robb & co
Nelsn Adolphus
Nodell C R
Nazro Chas A
Newton Colns F
Nichols Danl C
Needles Edwd
Noe Smith J
Nevell Thos
Nelson John
Noonan Michl
Neresaner mr

O
Ozier Gordon P
Ockey John
Oliver John A
Ostrom W F
O'Connell Patk
O'Connor John
O'Brian Richard
O'Brian Thos
O'Brian Jas
O'Brian John
O'Keefe James
O'Leary Chas
O'Malley Thos P
O'Neil Jeremiah
O'Sullivan Danl

P
Prank L & co
Phelps Lyman
Pelm Zachariah
Patterson Mar'on
Pew Mark A
Philipps W W B
Porter Wm
Parkhurst Wm
Poimer Warren W
Powel Wm
Pitkin Joshua
Pratt Jno W
Pitman Jno S
Parsons Jno A
Payment Joseph
Parks Joseph
Pettik Joseph
Parsons J C
Perrige Joel C
Pammet Jesse
Peck J J
Perkins J H
Pennick Ira
Prosser J R
Pursell T J capt
Parker Geo T
Phillips Thos R
Post S O
Paul S
Pike Robt F
Powers Edward
Potter David
Prosson C W F
Prescott Chas L 3
Pooler Calvin
Phillips Paul
Palmitre Anson
Palm O Tracy 2
Peats Alfred H
Pronty B F
Power & Powell
Parker Michael

Q
Quaid Danl
Quirk Wm 2
Quirk Wm T
Quinlan Michl W
Quigley Martin J
Quinn Martin

R
Rice A & co
Roche M & co 2
Rarnall Michael
Ransom mr
Rine Michael
Redmond M D
Ruie Wm
Robinson Wm
Retrill Wm
Robinson W M
Rumsey W B
Richards Wm 2
Redmond Jno P
Reilly Jno
Rose Jno W
Rigby Jno
Ryan Jno J
Ryan Jno
Ray James
Roddy James G
Redmond J M
Ryan Jno
Read Henry A
Roberts H G
Rising Henry C 2
Russell Henry
Roper Howard
Redfield Thos
Raymond T R
Reynolds Thos P
Riordon Tim
Ryan Thos
Ryan T P
Raymond F
Rickards S C & co
Randolf Sam
Rasborn S
Roberts Rob't 2
Readdy Edward
Richards Chas
Rigor Patrick
Rossin C & F
Romey Hudson
Raymond W B
Roberts G W col
Ramsdell Alanso

S
Selleck Bergain
Stewart Wm R
Smith Walace
Swanton Wm
Spafford L W
Soden W D
Stott Wilson
Stephens Wm
Sullivan Wm
Stow W H
Smith Wm D
Smith Jno
Smithello Jno 2
Smith Jno T
Smith Jno
Stearnes Jno K
Strong Jos T
Stewart Jno
Strickland Jno
Smith J C & Co
Stanford Jairus
[illegible] J M
[illegible]
[illegible] M A
[illegible] M T
[illegible] A
Sabine W A 2
Savage Wm
Schriner W M S
Scribner Wm R
Shepperd Jno
Slamon Jno
Severson Jno B
Scoville Jos
Shepperd J R
Safley J W
Shinners Jas
Short Jas
Spafford H N
Sears H W
Sherwood Star
Seamans J M
Shaw Stephen P
Shiver F E
Sabin S C
Sharphed S
Schermerhorn E
Sanborn E
Shape E M
Scott Cooper
Schwartz David
Sodeker Edwd
Shaughnessy P
Shanly Coote N
Scott C G
Shepard B G
Sawson Benj
Shaw, Barbons & Co
Sheldon A M
Sherwood A
Scott A B
Smith & Co
Stevens mr 2
Stevens & Beatty
Shoecroft & McAfee
Smith Jas
Stott Jas M 2
Somers J R
Smith Ira & Co
Starney J W
Spencer Jas
Smith Jacob
Stenton Vere
Stebbins Horris
Syford Henry A
Smith H O
Slater H
Sprague H B
Somers Geo
Stovel Geo 2
Spaulding G R 2
Staker Geo
Stewart Geo
Sickles Geo
Stinson Geo
Stanton Geo W
Smith Geo
Sinmer Geo A
Sturgis S B
Sutton Frank
Stevens S G
Snowhill Fred
Smith E A
Smith Robt
Starritt E
Stewart R H 3
Symonds Robt
Smith Rodney G
Stovel R
Smith Edwin
Smith D F
Symonds Daniel
Sumner D A P
Stewart D
Smith D D
Stewart L & Co
Stewart D & Co
Silvers D G
Stewart D & Co
Stewart D capt
Stewart D N
Stone David F
Sullivan Patk
Smith Chas J
Smith C P
Sims capt
Smith C M
Smith C L
Smith Parley
Stephenson N H
Stickney A M
Stinson C O
St Clair C
Sullivan Pat
Spruce Chas
Stowell N H
Springer Aaron
Stoniffer & Trego
Stowe L G
Safford Levi

T
Thaw & bros
Tillman M
Talor M O
Talcet mr 2
Taylor mr
Thompson W H
Truxall John W
Thompson John
Tuall John
Tompson John
Thompson J hon
Troyer J M dr
Talbot James
Trust J H
Tucker James T
Tower J
Thorp James
Thomas J W
Tucker J D
Taber Thos Z
Turner Thos A
Travers G capt
Thanlor Theo
Traver Geo W
Tilley Thos
Taylor Thos
Thatcher S
Trent E B
Thomas Edwd
Thayer dr
Thompson D W
Tucker Chas C
Thompson C D

V
Varnest J
Vandyer Lewis
Vanburen A H
Vanstistine John
Vay James R
Vanalkenburg G

W
Welsh Michael
Whelan Michl
Wheeler W H
Wade Wm
White W W
Walker Wm
Wetherston W
Wirth John
Westfall John
White John
Weding Jas S
White J L
Webster James
Webber James
Watson Henry
Whittemore H
Warfield Geo W
Wright C W
Willard dr
Winop Daniel
Wilber E
Williams E S
Willis Warren
Williams M
Woodward E L
Willis R W
Wood E H & co
Wand G T
White Thos
White Frank
Warner E J
Wheeler Eugene
Webber E & Bent
Warner Edwd
White Edwd
Walled C E
Wheeler Chas
Whitney Calvin
Whitney C F
White C N
Whitman Chas
Whiteman C F
Whitcomb A
Wald Alonzo
Wildes Eugene 2
Wilson S N
Wyman Franc B
Wood G B
Wood George
Wood Geo C
Willman Henry
Wilson Henry W
Williams H S
Woodbury H
Witthill Geo
Wood & co
Wright Gillis & co
Williams & co
Wilber, Payne & co
Walker Beut
Welch mr
Walldorf A J
Wright C W
Willis Chas
Williams G G
Wright C W
Woodruff P
Williams Chas
Woodman Clark
Wright J F
Wright James B
Wright J H
Woodruff Jack
Wilkinson Jas C
Windwood John
Wilson John J 2
Woodruff John S
Wright Joseph
Wilmot John

Y
Young James L
Young H E jr
Young Geo B
Young Simon
Young A

Initials.
Druggist 44 N Clark st
Agent Franklin Sewing Machine Co
...M B....secretary Grand Lodge I O of G T.
North Market st Mission
New York Steam Dye Works 157 Clark street

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M.

24x30 J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR."
THE BEST
"SELF-SEALING" JAR
Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by
BURLEY & TYRREL,
jy7-s668-1w 48 Lake street.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN
Fruit and Vegetables.
I have a large
STOCK OF BASKETS
suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleberries blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, MARKET BASKETS of every Style and Quality.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware,
je21-s412-1m 96 South Water street.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.
ap25 p533 3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
$2.00.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
$2.00.
WYANT & POWERS,
No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK......DEARBORN STREET.
[ap15 p339-3m]

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap5 p317-1y

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
my22-r[illegible]-6m READ A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.—Our commission for selling grain received on and after this date by Railroad or Canal, will be
One-Half Cent per Bushel.
WHEELER, NEELY & CO.
Chicago, July 1, 1862. jy1-s562-1m

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1, 1862. In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing one year, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1862, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1862.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS I.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS II.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

[Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolutions aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.]

CLASS III.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS IV.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS V.

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS VI.

1.	1,500	reams	quarto-post writing paper,	10	by	16	in's	
2.	2,000	do	cap	do	13	by	16½	do
3.	100	do	demy	do	16	by	20½	do
4.	1,500	do	folio post	do	17	by	22	do
5.	100	do	medium	do	18	by	23	do
6.	50	do	royal	do	19	by	24	do
7.	50	do	super royal	do	20	by	28	do
8.	50	do	imperial	do	22¼	by	31	do
9.	100	do	double cap	do	16	by	26	do

CLASS VII.

1. 6,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
3. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
4. 340 reams writing paper, 16 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
5. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "OUTSIDE" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper."

ap28-p[illegible]-lawtw.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of July, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 heads of Beef Cattle on the Hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No animal admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, Stags and Bulls not wanted.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the first day of August, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. 600 head of cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts in any Department of Government, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.

Bids to be directed to MAJOR A. BECKWITH, C.S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the OFFICIAL certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. je30s 13dw

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TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, appointed by the President to investigate and determine all claims against the War Department accruing at Cairo prior to April 1, 1862, hereby give notice that they are in session in Cairo for the purpose of hearing all such claimants, who are required to present their claims with the evidence by which they are sustained, at the office of the Commission, in the Bank building, in Cairo without delay.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
STEPHEN T. LOGAN, } Com'rs.
C. A. DANA,
THOMAS MEANS, Solicitor.
Cairo, June 20, 1862. je25-s296 1m

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.

It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and other Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes Constipation, Correcting Acidities and Cooling all Febrile Complaints. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 50 cents. [illegible]

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments, per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..................New York.
43 Lake street......................Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co............Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn....................Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..................St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak....................Philadelphia.
A. Couse.........................Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..................New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..............Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15 p349-1y

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404. oc15-d[illegible]-1y

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
— FOR —
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-a145-1ydaw

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	Cents.
Shaker Bonnets	25	"	60
Hoop Skirts, 30 springs	75	"	1.25
Ladies Hose	10	"	15
Ladies Fine Hose	12½	"	18¾
Turbans, new style	87	"	1.25
New Style Bonnets	75	"	1.25
Silk Parasols	75	"	1.25
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	20	"	40
Round Veils	12	"	25
Skirt Braid, wide	7	"	10
Back Combs	6	"	15
Jaconet Sets	30	"	50
Congress Heel Gaiters, silk gore	1.00	"	1.50
Congress Heel Gaiters	75	"	1.25
Misses Heel Gaiters	65	"	1.00
Misses Heel Slippers	50	"	75
Ladies Heel Slippers	75	"	1.25
Ladies Embro'd slippers	75	"	1.25

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $5; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 186 South Clark street above Monroe. ap30-p[illegible]

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4186. so4-h77-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[fa15-a[illegible]-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.
my27-1y

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
mh1-a17-6m. Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 278 South Water Street.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.
ap20-p[illegible] LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
— OF —
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 11 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,
jy1-s630-3m Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.,
ap14-p[illegible] 236 and 238 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.

☞ TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,

Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the

Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my29-r737-3m

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THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers.
TONAWANDA,
FREE STATE,
MOHAWK,
PLYMOUTH,
NEPTUNE,
MAYFLOWER,
N. C. & C. Line Steamers
FOUNTAIN CITY,
WENONA,
MENDOTA,
EVERGREEN CITY
GALENA,
CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.
W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,
ILLINOIS,
SAGINAW,
W. T. Co. Steamers.
DUNKIRK,
CONCORD,
MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR,
ARAXES,
ECLIPSE,
ROCKET,
CUYAHOGA,
EQUINOX,
EUPHRATES,
COMET,
MARQUETTE,
ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to C. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York
HUGH ALLEN, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
T. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p302-6m

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 181 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hays, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents.
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap4-p52 6m]

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk
STEAMER WEST WIND.
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Aranz, Brownville, Rockport, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Through Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,

Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will contract freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. Parties at Omaha. This route has cheaper fare and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago, and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.

Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, [illegible] by the railroad. [illegible] travelling time of New York and Philadelphia.

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk
Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and return in time to connect with the Express Train going East [illegible]

[illegible] at St. Joseph at [illegible] P. M., on arrival of the H. & St. Joseph Trains from the East, will arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City in time for the Stages leaving for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.

All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for landing. For further information address

[illegible] Superintendent,
Or, E. G. FERGUSON, Secretary,
ap23-[illegible] Saint Joseph, Mo.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

7:35 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 5:35 P. M.; Logansport at 9:00 P. M.; Decatur at 3:15 P. M.; Springfield at 4:55 P. M.; Naples at 7:[illegible] P. M.; Quincy at 11:30 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:[illegible] P. M.; St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; Terre Haute at 2:10 A. M.; Cairo at 4:10 A. M.

8:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Decatur at 1:40 A. M.; Springfield 3:[illegible] A. M.; Naples 6:10 A. M.; Quincy 9:[illegible] A. M.; Alton 8:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:30 A. M.; Terre Haute 3:25 P. M.; Vincennes 1:30 P. M.; Evansville 5:10 P. M.; Cairo 4:45 P. M.

On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 5:30 A. M. and 11:[illegible] P. M.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains Leave Chicago:
6:[illegible] A. M.
12:00 M.
4:00 P. M.
6:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.
Leave Wood Lawn:
7:00 A. M.
8:45 A. M.
1:[illegible] P. M.
4:45 P. M.
7:15 P. M.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:45 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.

my12 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

Co-Partnerships.

THE FIRM OF GRIFFIN & RICKCORDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. Rickcords is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all debts of the said firm.

S. B. GRIFFIN,
jy12-s[illegible]-3t F. RICKCORDS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of SAVAGE, KEITH & CO., is dissolved by limitation. James C. Savage is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES C. SAVAGE,
Chicago, July 8th, 1862. DODGE W. KEITH,
jy8-s691-1w MARCUS D. GILMAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4074. ☞ Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.

JNO. CLARK,
JNO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10 r213-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of

KELLOGG & GRAY,

For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. B. KELLOGG.
my3-s[illegible] C. W. GRAY.

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS
OF THE
TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO,
On Monday, July 7th, A. D. 1862.

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$25,000.00
Amount of debts owing by the association other than for deposits	9,850.00
Amount due to depositors	46,916.51
Exchange account	431.41
Notes or bills in circulation	none.
Total liabilities	$82,197.92
RESOURCES:	
Real Estate	none.
Notes of other Banks on hand	$25,704.06
Gold and Silver on hand	8,768.24
United States Treasury Notes	21,490.00
Auditor's Warrants, cost	856.15
Deposited with other Banks and Bankers and in transitu	7,099.13
Illinois Bonds, cost	17,387.08
Office Furniture	477.55
Expense account	505.80
Amount of debts owing to the association, other than loans and discount	none.
Suspended debt	none.
Loans and discounts	none.
Total resources	$82,197.92

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.

We, Nicholas D. Clapp and Edward I. Tinkham, do solemnly swear, that said Nicholas D. Clapp is the President, and said Edward I. Tinkham the Cashier of the Traders' Bank, and the foregoing is a full statement of the affairs of said Bank as they existed on the first Monday, being the 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which statement we verily believe to be true and correct.

N. D. CLAPP, President.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this { SEAL } tenth day of July, A. D. 1862.
SAMUEL C. SMITH,
jy11 769-3t Notary Public.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST
Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
Benj. Lombard,
Van H. Higgins,
Matthew Bolles,
James W. Stone,
Levi F. Stevens,
J. Q. Hoyt.
M. D. Gilman,
John V. Farwell,
Elvis Harwood,
Josiah Lombard,
D. L. Phillips,
Chas. Chandler,
Geo W. Gage,
Marshall Ayres,
Oliver Whitaker,
Daniel Sharp,
Isaac G. Lombard,
Thomas Harless.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. je9-d13-3m

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
ja14-h246-1y

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy1-s635-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the north-east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-s523-6d

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, June 3d, 1862. je5-r[illegible]-4d

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

[illegible]

Chicago, June [illegible], 1862. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 9:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves at 9:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:25 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) [illegible] Accommodation leaves at 5:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:40 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Brakes, will run through on day trains.

Luxurious sleeping cars, of the latest improvements, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:00 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:30 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago.

H. E. SAWYER,
my5-r[illegible] General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

7:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:00 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SAWYER,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:30 A. M., Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:00 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:15 P. M., Albany [illegible] A. M., New York [illegible] A. M., Boston [illegible] P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:00 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 9:15 A. M., Fast Express; at 9:15 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 9:0 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 A. M., and 12:00 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:32 A. M.

my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED
LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD,
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)
7.00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)
Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 126 Randolph street, Chicago. (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express 9:00 A. M. } Through without change
Night " 9:00 P. M. } of cars.

Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Trains arrive at 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE &
CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:45 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
385 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections,)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK!
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (450 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of pic-nic at Hasse's Park on Wednesday next,

☞ See advertisement of steamer Montgomery for Collingwood.

☞ See advertisement of steamer Seabird for Lake Superior.

EXCURSION—Fifteen carloads of excursionists from Rockford visited Camp Douglas, Friday.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. E. B. Tuttle, local chaplain of Camp Douglas, arrived home Saturday morning, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

HELD TO BAIL.—Michael Dorathy for stealing wood from the yard of C. DeClercq, was was held to bail Saturday, in the sum of $300, for his appearance on Monday morning for further examination.

SERENADE.—Vaas and Dean's splendid Light Guard Band serenaded a large number of citizens on Thursday evening last. Their excellent music was a welcome night guest, and charmed all who heard it.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the Bank of Chambersburgh, Pa., are in circulation in this city. The engraving is old-fashioned and coarse, with a square portrait in each corner of the bill. The vignette is two females seated. Look out for them.

BERRIES AND GRAPES.—George B. Davis is literally flooding the market with his splendid strawberries and will soon have raspberries and blackberries of the most delicious varieties. His grapes are the finest we have ever seen and his grapery is already purple with luscious Hamburgs and Muscats.

RESIGNATION OF THE CITY TREASURER.—Mr. Cutting, the City Treasurer, has resigned because the Council at a late meeting refused to increase his salary. The Council will now have to elect somebody else, not a very difficult task. There are plenty of competent men who will take the position at the present salary.

FAIR OAKS GROVE.—Returned picnicians from the above now celebrated locality speak in terms of high praise of its beauty and fitness for the purposes for which it has been fitted up by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The South Congregational Sabbath School go to the grove on Tuesday next, leaving the Great Depot at 8.30 a. m.

☞ You can avoid the heat and dust for the day by taking a trip on Goodrich's boat for Milwaukee. The expense, you will see by referring to our advertising columns, is about the same as staying at home. The boat returning, leaves Milwaukee every evening. Parties going to the upper Mississippi will find this the cheapest and most pleasant route.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Wm. Henderson, residing on Larabee street, near Chicago avenue bridge, was assaulted about two o'clock, on the fifth of July, knocked senseless and robbed of a valuable hunting-cased silver watch. His injuries were so severe that he was unable to make his complaint until Saturday.

PEEP O' DAY.—This charming drama, with the best scenery and mechanical effects we have seen for many a day, still continues to attract large audiences at McVicker's theater, and will doubtless do so as long as it is repeated, which we understand can be but a few nights more, as the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Allen is drawing to a close. Let none of our readers fail to see the "Peep o' Day."

DEAD.—The coroner held an inquest Saturday morning upon the body of Francis Gowres, the man who was run over by a North Side Railway car while attempting to jump on when it was in motion. The accident occurred on the 4th inst., near Wright's Grove, and the wounded man died from the injuries then received early Saturday morning at the City Hospital. Verdict, "accidental death."

SHIPMENT OF A CHICAGO PIANO TO CALIFORNIA.—William T. Reid, piano manufacturer, 136 West Madison street, shipped to California Saturday morning, a magnificent seven-octave piano, constructed expressly for the late Union Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. It is a splendid piece of workmanship, costing six hundred dollars to manufacture and will reflect credit upon Mr. Reid, the maker, and upon Chicago as a specimen of her musical wares.

NORWEGIAN EMIGRATION.—Since the 30th of June last, over 8,000 Norwegian emigrants have passed over the Galena railroad, bound for Minnesota and Wisconsin. Almost without exception they have been hardy, industrious, active and unusually intelligent men. These pioneers, who have left their distant homes to make a new start in the Western wilderness, are unconsciously the very bone and sinew of our land. They will make that wilderness blossom like the rose, with their thrift and sturdy toil.

NOVEL PERSUADER.—Col. Tucker has devised a new mode of punishment for refractory rebels at Camp Douglas. The instrument consists of an iron collar, which locks around the neck of the offender like a handcuff, to which is attached a bar of iron running down the back fastened to a cross bar, in which the arms are placed and a chain fastened to the whole. A few hours discipline in the "White Oak," with this instrument attached, is expected to bring the most incorrigible rebel to his senses.

PERSONAL.—Col. Coon; Lieut. Col. Atchinson, British Army; Capt. Carter, U. S. steamer Michigan; H. Nottingham, Superintendent Cleveland and Erie Railroad; R. N. Brown, Superintendent Buffalo and Erie Railroad; W. R. Barr, General Ticket Agent South Shore Railroads; W. P. Shinn, General Passenger Agent Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad; Maj. Josiah Hunt, Missouri; Geo. B. Young and lady, New Orleans; Col. Greusel, U. S. A.; Hon. J. W. Allen and lady, Ohio; S. Stein and family, Baltimore; R. M. Taylor, Cleveland, are stopping at the Tremont House.

SHOPLIFTING.—Catherine Driscoll *alias* Mary Kingfish, was examined at the Police Court Saturday morning upon the charge of appropriating a roll of prints worth five dollars, from the store of Henry Frederic, No. 214 Clark street, corner of Adams. She visited the shop to purchase a trifling article, and managed to secrete the calico under her shawl, not however without being discovered by an attending clerk. The woman has already served out a term in the penitentiary for a similar offense. The examination resulted in holding her to bail in the sum of $300, for her appearance at the Recorder's Court.

KING GAMBRINUS IN THE POLICE COURT.—Everybody in walking along Randolph street, has noticed a portly looking Teuton sitting astride a beer barrel holding in his hand a glass of foaming frothy beer to every thirsty passer-by. This is King Gambrinus. His majesty was brought into the Police Court Saturday afternoon, body, bones and breeches, upon the charge of taking up more of the sidewalk than the ordinance allows. Mr. Shaeffer, who is the proprietor of the place where his royal highness resides, was forced to pay a fine of five dollars for the portly king.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has the following well merited notice on the Michigan Central Railroad: "Passengers will find the cars fitted up with 'Ruttan duster and ventilator,' entirely free from dust. Altogether, this is the most perfect ventilator and dust exterminator we have yet seen or heard of, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company deserve the patronage and thanks of the traveling public for their indefatigable exertions to promote the comfort of their passengers. The road is now entirely equipped with this kind of cars for day trains. On the night trains, the cars are provided with raised ventilated tops. All of the cars used by the Michigan Central have long, six-wheel trucks, and are of superior finish throughout."

THE FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The arrangements are now fully completed to make the coming festival at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next, one of the most delightful affairs of the season. A special agent has been dispatched to Michigan to secure the cedars and evergreens required. The ladies of Rockford, Evanston, and some of our neighboring cities, have signified their readiness to co-operate with our ladies in furnishing the flowers; and our young men will spare no pains to make this, what the ladies design, the most beautiful floral display ever witnessed in Chicago. We trust that an exhibition of such a kind, and for such a purpose, will meet with favor, as its success will enable the Association to prosecute its well begun work, and scatter many a blessing along the rough pathway of life.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Successful Candidates for the High School.

A Spirited Percentage Discussion.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, present: Messrs. Foster, Steele, Moseley, Sheahan, Taft, Prindiville, Ryder, Higginson, and Ward.

Mr. Haven being temporarily absent, Mr. Moseley was called to the Chair.

Mr. Ryder, of the Committee on the High School, presented a communication from Mr. Howland, principal of the School. The communication set forth that there were about 150 vacant seats in the High School. The number of seats in the school was 348, there being six rooms with forty each, and three rooms with thirty-six each. The number of pupils remaining was 215, leaving 133 vacant seats, but as there were always several who did not come in at the commencement of the term, and many would be added to the Normal department, he thought about 150 new pupils could be accommodated.

Mr. Moseley suggested that it would be necessary to fix the percentage for admission, to suit that number.

Mr. Ryder moved that all candidates whose averages are as high as sixty-six per cent be admitted to the High School.

The ayes and noes were called, and the vote resulted as follows: ayes, Moseley, Ryder, Steele, Taft, Ward; noes, Higginson, Prindiville, Sheahan, Foster. Considerable discussion ensued upon the passage of the motion. Dr. Foster thought it improper to lower the standard which had previously been high.

Mr. Taft thought that the High School should be filled up, and that as there were no schools of this character in the North and South divisions, as there should be, the parents required it. The grammar schools were crowded to overflowing, and if they were not relieved, other pupils would be kept unjustly from going to school.

Mr. Prindiville said the studies in the High School were too severe for the pupils of a low grade. He saw pupils at the High School exhibition who made fine orations, but their minds had been educated at the expense of their bodies.

Mr. Taft thought this difficulty was explained by the tender age of many of the pupils. None under fourteen should be admitted.

Mr. Ryder said that in 1859 the standard was 70 per cent. His first impression when he came to this city was that the standard was too high, and the newspapers were full of the complaints of parents. In 1860 the standard was fixed at 61, and last year it was dropped to 56. He thought the standard was being raised now. Again, the number of applications was always increasing, and that would necessarily elevate the standard.

Mr. Sheahan said that since the first year the standard had dwindled down to the capacity of the High School. The number of vacant seats was now the standard.

Mr. Steele moved to reconsider the vote.

Dr. Porter said that he had voted in the negative because he had understood that the examination questions were very easy.

Mr. Taft said there was one question which was only answered in one school: "What is the length of the longest day in latitude 74 deg?"

The ayes and noes were taken upon the vote to reconsider, resulting: Ayes—Foster, Steele, Moseley, Sheahan, Prindiville, Higginson. Noes—Ryder, Taft, Ward.

Dr. Foster moved to strike out 66 and insert 69. Lost.

The original motion of Mr. Ryder was then carried by the following vote: Ayes—Prindiville, Foster, Ryder, Taft, Ward; Noes—Higginson, Moseley, Sheahan, Steele.

PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the successful pupils, their numbers, standing, and the school from which they graduated:

No.	Name	Average.	School.
167	Henry C. Granger	88	Jones
212	Evelyn J. L. Price	88	Dearborn
60	Ella L. Hosmer	88	Jones
28	Mary W. Ward	87	Dearborn
173	Charles Adams	87	Moseley
144	Frederica A. Thomas	87	Brown
187	Thomas R. Petrie	86	Dearborn
26	Kate Davidson	86	Franklin
98	L. Lizzie Garnett	86	Moseley
206	Alice M. Porter	85	Dearborn
30	Mary A. White	85	Dearborn
183	James R. Owen	84	Jones
11	Charles J. Swazey	83	Brown
18	William A. Schade	83	Brown
210	Frederica E. Coss	83	Dearborn
9	James Grant	83	Brown
209	Edward A. Metz	82	Moseley
160	Nellie F. Carter	82	Skinner
59	Melville E. Stone	82	Foster
57	Robert F. Somers	82	Foster
118	Nancy Helm	81	Washington
191	William B. Gibbs	81	Dearborn
147	Bayard E. Hand	81	Ogden
110	Minnie B. Gage	81	Dearborn
250	Dora M. Keep	81	Jones
175	Charles F. Berg	81	Jones
75	James McIntosh	81	Skinner
268	Alice R. Betts	81	Moseley
223	William E. Young	80	Scammon
85	David J. O'Leary	80	Kinzie
263	George E. Foster	80	Brown
262	Alice C. Bennett	80	Brown
276	Mary A. Lacey	80	Dearborn
185	John E. Low	79	Dearborn
35	Frederick P. Sullivan	79	Jones
32	Caroline Boyce	79	Ogden
215	Ira P. Brown	79	Moseley
58	Lucy Beebe	78	Jones
162	Nellie A. McConnell	78	Skinner
175	William C. Spafford	78	Dearborn
160	Sarah H. Lamb	78	Brown
15	Thomas Jackson	77	Brown
260	Charlotte C. Davis	77	Dearborn
99	Morris A. Weinberg	77	Scammon
210	Mary E. Spencer	77	Jones
213	Charles R. Calkins	76	Moseley
3	Charles J. Haines	76	Skinner
201	Adrian C. Honore	76	Brown
146	Adelaide Faver	76	Foster
182	Beulah F. Childs	76	Newberry
73	John T. Mullen	76	Skinner
68	Frederica B. Hull	76	Foster
108	Mary T. Smith	76	Dearborn
125	Frank C. Hamill	76	Jones
300	Mary C. Brown	76	Dearborn
254	Celia S. Flagg	76	Scammon
21	Herman F. Tschockelt	76	Washington
248	H. Serena Brown	76	Scammon
195	William N. Burgess	75	Mosely
157	Harry C. Parker	75	Jones
81	Edward F. Clark	75	Newberry
264	Mary E. Packard	75	Ogden
312	Sophia Wilson	75	Brown
33	Andrew Bicknell	74	Jones
63	John S. Holding	74	No. 12
78	Emily L. Trimmingham	74	Skinner
17	Lucian P. Cheney, Jr	74	Skinner
151	Desire J. A. Scheppers	74	Newberry
114	Mary M. Baragwanath	74	Jones
177	Edward Wright	74	Dearborn
79	Howard Clark	73	Franklin
28	Emma Couch	73	Jones
42	Mary P. Sinclare	73	Scammon
258	Emily C. McCarty	73	Dearborn
24	Hannah Cline	73	Brown
94	Ella A. Woodruff	72	Mosely
93	Geo. L. Thatcher	72	Skinner
219	E. W. Blaine	72	Mosely
89	Robert W. Chapman	72	Skinner
31	William H. Young	72	Jones
166	Laura F. Hollingsworth	72	Brown
76	Anna M. Rucker	72	Skinner
7	Frederick S. James	72	Brown
1	Gerald L. Stanton	72	Ogden
39	Charles B. Foote	72	Jones
240	Emma J. Thompson	72	Dearborn
156	J. Katie DeClerq	72	Scammon
171	Thos. Chambers	71	Kinzie
182	Rosa A. McCarthy	71	Skinner
139	William Weinert	71	Foster
73	John W. Turner	71	Franklin
178	Hattie A. Humphrey	71	Skinner
118	Flora Leonard	71	Skinner
197	Edward N. Betts	71	Mosely
232	Tillie J. Elbert	71	Washington
182	Isabella Jacobus	71	Brown
266	Josephene E. Miller	71	Mosely
214	Elizabeth Smith	71	Dearborn
135	Daniel H. Burnham	70	Jones
225	John S. Kennedy	70	Kinzie
128	Lizzie Van Allen	70	Washington
67	Geo. B. Armstrong, Jr	70	Ogden
29	Edward C. Waller	70	Jones
50	Edward T. Fr die	70	Ogden
171	Theodore F. Schrander	70	Kinzie
222	Emma H. Smith	70	Dearborn
262	Jane Allen	70	No. 12
120	Laura S. Carr	70	Skinner
314	Anna E. Rockwell	70	Brown
77	James E. Nourse	69	Skinner
94	Mary P. Miller	69	Skinner
45	Geo. H. Bathaway	69	Ogden
8	Sarah E. Drake	69	Scammon
23	Alonzo W. Wygant	69	Washington
163	William F. King	69	Ogden
165	Charles L. Allen	69	Jones
139	William P. Hunt	69	Dearborn
288	Frank F. Sullivan	69	Scammon
107	C. H. Reynolds	69	Jones
169	Edward Lewis	69	Skinner
116	Lizzie Gilmore	69	Washington
177	William Harmon	69	Scammon
136	Kate M. Willard	68	Skinner
67	Burroughs K. Saunders	68	Skinner
63	Peter Buschwah	68	Newberry
173	Frederick L. Bosmer	68	Jones
141	Geo. M. Barnum	68	Foster
148	Anna B. Jennings	68	Skinner
159	Samuel Collier	68	Ogden
161	Henry E. Burling	68	Ogden
106	Maria Leonard	68	Skinner
46	Mattie J. Hazzard	68	Ogden
81	Andrew Bloomer	67	Kinzie
87	Frederick Bradley	67	Jones
143	Edward B. De Wolf	67	Ogden
57	Frank L. Osborn	67	Skinner
273	Caroline King	67	Dearborn
192	Elsie Benjamin	67	Brown
166	Ellen Dixon	67	Kinzie
183	George Bars	67	Jones
198	Sarah Horton	67	Washington
74	Anne S. Cunningham	66	Skinner
111	John McConnell	66	Skinner
97	Lewis Cole	66	Jones
216	Mary L. Dewey	66	Ogden
121	Jas. M. Adsit	66	Jones
127	Albert F. Borcherdt	66	Kinzie
246	Mary L. Dodge	66	Jones
142	Lizzie Wood	66	Skinner
80	Mary J. Hamilton	66	Jones
204	Sarah E. Sanger	66	Jones

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Bradford Y. Averill was received and accepted.

Upon motion the Board adjourned.

Quarterly Report of the Superintendent of the Police Commissioners.

The quarterly report of Superintendent Bradley to the Board of Police Commissioners, for the quarter ending July 1st, is complete, and was presented to the Board Saturday afternoon. The exhibit is a gratifying one, as compared with previous quarterly reports, showing a decrease in the number of arrests, a decrease in the number of discharged prisoners and an increase of fines. The following is a summary:

Whole number of arrests	2,138
Total amount of fines	$8,570
Discharged in Police Court	378
" on payment of costs	60
Held for trial in Recorder's Court	60
Sent to Reform School Commissioner	24
Sent to Home for Friendless	15
Sent to County Agent	11
Married in Police Court	2
Fined in Police Court	1,588
Total	2,138

Of these 563 were females, and 1,570 were males; 784 were married, 985 were single, and 379 unknown.

As compared with the average of the last year, there were 57 less arrests, 81 less discharges, and an increase of $535 in the amount of fines.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Rates of Commission Adopted.

An adjourned special meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the rates of commission decided upon by the directors and a special committee appointed for that purpose, to govern members of the Board in buying and selling produce.

The meeting was called to order by the President, C. T. Wheeler, Esq., and the object of the meeting stated. Mr. Clary moved that all portions of the resolutions offered at a preceding meeting relative to requiring all members of the Board to take an oath to adhere to the rates of commission decided upon, be stricken out. After an animated discussion, in which several members participated, this motion was negatived.

The resolutions were taken up in sections. The first section was adopted as follows:

FIRST SECTION.

"They shall also establish such rates of commission for the purchase and sale of property by the members of this association, as in their judgment are proper and reasonable, and every member violating such rates either directly or indirectly, in over or undercharging, shall be liable to expulsion from the association in manner and form as provided."

The second section, after considerable discussion, was adopted:

SECOND SECTION.

"That every member be required to subscribe to an oath that he will not directly or indirectly deviate from such charges for commission as may be established by the board of Directors."

No objection was offered to the following addition to Rule 10, and it was unanimously adopted:

ADDITION TO RULE TEN.

"That hereafter no person shall be approved by the Directors as a member of this Board, who is not a resident of, or permanently doing business in this city."

After a lengthy discussion, the following was decided to be the established rates of commission for selling and purchasing, on the part of the members of the Board:

SELLING COMMISSIONS.

On all grain received by railroad ... 1c. per bushel.
On all grain received by canal, except wheat, not less than ... ½c. " "
Nor more than ... 1c. " "
On wheat received by canal, 1c ₩ bushel.
On flour received by canal 2½ ₩ cent.
Provisions, highwines, broom corn, dressed hogs, hides and seeds, on sales of $50 and over, 5½ ₩ cent; on sales under $50, 5 ₩ cent.
Property not enumerated subject to agreement between parties.

PURCHASING COMMISSIONS.

On all kinds of grain, by cargo or otherwise, not less tan ½ nor more than 1c ₩ bushel.
On flour in sellers' lots 7½ c ₩ brl.
On provisions, in lots of $1,000 and upwards, not less than 1 nor more than 1½ ₩ cent.
On provisions in lots of less than $1,000, 2½ ₩ cent.
On seeds and butter, 2½ ₩ cent.
On highwines, 1 per cent.
On dressed hogs, 1½ ₩ cent.

BROKER'S FEES PURCHASE OR SALE.

On corn and oats ¼c ₩ bushel.
On all other grains ½c ₩ bushel.
On provisions without examination, not less than ¼ or more than ½ ₩ cent.
On provisions with examination ½ ₩ cent.
On highwines 5c ₩ barrel.
On flour 2½c ₩ barrel.
Brokers shall be allowed to buy or sell only for members of the Board of Trade, except at regular commissions.
On all property sent to this market for sale and subsequently by order sent to other markets, the consignee here is entitled to his full commission.
All advances or acceptances on property to be entirely subject to agreement between the parties.

Grace Montrose Again—Her Probable Insanity.

On Thursday night, the 25th of June, one of the city policemen, while patrolling his beat, observed a young woman on Clark street whose singular actions induced a well founded suspicion that she meditated mischief. He approached her, and discovered that the air was filled with the fumes of chloroform, which the unfortunate girl had taken to end an existence which, according to her own account, had become intolerable. The poor girl was taken to the Armory, and under the care of an intelligent physician speedily recovered. Frequent attempts were made to draw from her the cause of her singular conduct, but to all inquiries she gave contradictory and unsatisfactory replies. From conversations had with her the conclusion was reached that she was a victim of misplaced confidence in the integrity of a villain who had ruined her, and that to conceal the impending disgrace she had thus attempted to end a miserable existence. After her recovery she was allowed apartments in the Armory, where she remained apparently contented until a week ago, when she suddenly disappeared, and nothing was heard of her.

Friday evening, an officer was patrolling his beat near the Sherman House, when he discovered a person evidently intoxicated, and dressed in soldier's apparel, whom, from peculiarity of gait, and other circumstances not necessary to be mentioned in this connection, he suspected to be a female.

He arrested and took her to the Armory, where she proved to be the woman whose antecedents are narrated above. She was locked in a cell, and on Saturday required to answer to the charge of appearing in apparel unsuited to her sex. She admitted the charge, but obstinately refused to give any reason for her conduct. Her parents reside in the neighboring State of Wisconsin, and are said to be eminently respectable. She now says her name is Adele Monza, although she has heretofore called herself Adele Morrison and Grace Montrose. The city attorney did not press her conviction, and she was remanded for the present, in the hopes of learning further of her history. The most charitable construction which can be placed upon her conduct is that she is insane. Measures will probably speedily be taken to remove her to an asylum, or to her home.

The Scarcity of Change—A Plan for Relief.

It would probably not be a matter of novelty to our readers to announce that small change is scarce. Every man who has to provide the family marketing, every lady who indulges in shopping, and every retail merchant can understand and appreciate this fact without any very philosophical or labored attempt at explanation. Probably at no time in our business history has Chicago been afflicted with such a scarcity of silver. One may travel a week with a dollar note in his pocket, indulge in cigars and other domestic follies to an unlimited extent, and at the close of the week find his dollar note still wadded up, unbroken, in his pocket. At the railroad office, if the fare be a dollar note and a fraction, and you are unfortunate enough to have nothing but a five dollar note, you must pay the note or forego your trip. The grocer bars you from sugar, and the market man, from your matutinal steak, unless you pay him in silver. The dry goods dealer, upon the basis of individual confidence in which he himself has unlimited trust, whatever may be the public notion, makes change with paper shin plasters, vulgarly supposed to represent twenty-five or fifty cents, as the case may be, but which of course can be redeemed only at the same institution by a second purchase of dry goods to the amount of the face of the shin plaster.

Now, we have a plan to propose. We advise people to refuse utterly these paper checks which do not represent money. They are not current and cannot be converted. Postage stamps represent money, and have a *bona fide* value and can always be used for their face. They never depreciate. Take your Demand Treasury Notes and buy up a quantity of one, three, five and ten cent stamps and pay them out for all fractions of a dollar. Let buyers and sellers provide themselves with them. Let our merchants agree to take them as change and purchasers so receive them. They are easily procured, and as convenient as coin in making change, have a fixed value and can always be used. In this manner, what is getting to be a serious evil, as well as annoyance, may be obviated, and paper checks based upon individual obligation—which as the world goes is the poorest obligation and never can be current—will fast disappear. The plan is certainly feasible and we hope to see it come into speedy and practical operation.

EXCURSION.—Remember the pic-nic of the Park Avenue Mission Sabbath School, at Haas's Park, Tuesday, July 15th. Cars leave the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, at 8.45 a. m., stopping on the corner of Roby and Kinzie streets, at 9 a. m. Tickets thirty-five cents—children twenty cents. The place selected possesses every facility for a pleasant day's enjoyment. Cars run directly to the grounds. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Park Avenue Mission Sunday School. This school was organized nearly two year's ago with ten scholars. It now has a membership of two hundred scholars.

NEW BOOKS.—"Barren Honor," by the author of "Guy Livingston" and the Sword and the Gown."

"Barchester Towers," a new novel by Anthony Trollope.

Alexander Dumas' new novel, "The Royalist Daughters."

The Comic English Grammar.

Peterson's Magazine for July.

The above new books are received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BOGUS CHECKS.—A warrant was issued Saturday morning at the instance of John O'Malley, residing at 28 Dearborn street, for the arrest of John Langdon, for passing upon him a bogus check upon the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker. The check was dated Oct. 5, 1861, and was signed "S. Y. McLaughlin."

Great Magical Feats in Prospect.

Hambujer, who has been engaged during the past week in performing his wonderful sleight of hand tricks at Bryan Hall, we are informed, is now arranging for the performance of two feats which have never before been performed in this country, and which appear almost incredible, smacking more of Arabian Nights supernaturalism than latter day realities. Hitherto, Hambujer's feats have been those often witnessed here, excepting that they are done in this instance without the usual appurtenances of the magician's repertoire. These new feats which bid fair to eclipse anything ever witnessed here and which in foreign cities have drawn crowds by the thousands, are restoring the dead to life and suspending a boy in the air by a single hair of his head from a floating ball. The first feat is one well known in India. It consists in taking a boy, placing him under a basket, thrusting a sword through it and drawing it out again covered with blood. The basket is taken off and physicians are allowed to examine the body to ascertain if there be life in it. Once more he is placed under the basket and a pistol is discharged into it. Again the basket is removed, but there is no body there. In a moment the apparently murdered boy makes his appearance alive and well.

The ball feat consists in suspending a boy by a single hair to a rubber ball filled with a chemical mixture by which he floats gracefully in the air at the Professor's bidding. In addition to these, Hambujer is preparing several other beautiful feats, the particulars of which, as well as of other and great feats, we shall give in a future issue.

BOOK NOTICES.

AMONG THE PINES, or South in Secession Time. By Edmund Kirke, New York; J. R. Gilmore.

Next to Uncle Tom's Cabin, and like that work, a production engendered by the necessities of the times, is the new book "Among the Pines;" a didactic novel which in its serial form has attracted unusual attention, and will be eagerly sought for now that it has been issued integral. "Edmund Kirke" is the *nom de plume* of a Southern merchant, thoroughly acquainted with southern customs, familiar with every one of the rebellious states, and from long experience upon the cotton plantations, qualified to write of the inner workings and results of slavery.

The author considers the present contest as one between the two systems of labor. He elaborates through three interesting pages a plan for the overthrow of slavery, which is worth a careful consideration, coming as it does from the pen of a man who writes from his own experiences and from observations extending throughout the entire line of Cotton States. His plan is to give slavery its death blow by breaking down the dominant oligarchy of the South—the F. F. V. conceits—which lie at the base of Southern aristocracy and sneers at honorable labor as degrading. He believes not alone in educating the negro but in elevating the "white trash" from the low social position they occupy. In the gradual unfolding of this plan he daguerreotypes in most faithful outlines the demoralized character of this portion of the community, and traces thoroughly and intelligently the effects of the curse of slavery upon the mutual relations of the races of men and classes of society in this country.

It is another noticeable feature of this volume, that the incidents so dramatically drawn are *true*. They did not transpire in the order given, and occupied a wider range of time in their occurrence, but all of them came, at different times, under the author's observance. There is abundant material in the book to confirm this even if the high character of the writer admitted of its question. The portraits are original. They bear the marks of life in every line.

Apart from the argumentative character of the book and the subject which forms its groundwork, a subject which to-day is knocking in thunder tones at our national threshold for solution, the literary character of the book must attract attention. In execution it is thoroughly dramatic. Its portraits are drawn with a bold hand and stand out stereoscopically. The unity of the work is preserved throughout and framed in glowing descriptions and passages of power and pathos rarely equalled. It should be in the hands of every man especially in this critical period of our country's history.

THE HORSE OWNER'S GUIDE—By Dr. F. H. Walther. L. Prang & Co., publishers; R. R. Landon & Co., Chicago, 88 Lake street.

Dr. H. Walther, one of the best German veterinary surgeons living, after devoting years of study to this specialty, has succeeded in producing a book which must become *vade mecum* with all horse dealers, horse owners, or any at all interested in that noble animal. It is already a standard work of reference with many and must soon come into universal use. If you desire to know how to buy a horse, how to treat him and how to cure him of disease, purchase it.

☞ Hambujer closed his entertainments for the present, on Saturday evening, to a delighted audience. The close is rendered necessary by the preparations the Professor is making for his great feats, which are noticed elsewhere.

THE TAX BILL.—John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House place, has the new Tax Bill in neat pamphlet form. Price only ten cents per copy and sent free by mail.

Railroads.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The last proceedings of the common council contain a report of the committee on railroads in favor of granting the petition of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to lay a railway track in the West Division anywhere between the north line of North street and the south line of South street, thereby destroying the vast interest of those interested on said North street and South thereof, without any compensation whatever, assigning as the reason for said permit, that the large expenditure by the aforesaid company at the eastern terminus of said North street and the South Branch, as a sufficient offset for the destruction of this thoroughfare and the lands adjacent.

A remonstrance to this urgent petition, signed by gentlemen owning 15,000 feet on said North street, was duly submitted, but apparently this committee on railroads are using a power, dangerous in their hands, since they make no reference to the above remonstrance. The Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad are erecting their new depots on the line of the St. Charles Air Line Railroad, and is this not an exit from the city already provided for them? If the one track that is now laid is not enough, let them lay an additional one alongside and pay for the land required. But no, they apply for the adjoining street.

The injured are left to take care of themselves. It is time that our community were aware how slender is the protection to the tax payer, when a report of the character of the one alluded to is made, that has not a shadow of justice for the tax paying citizens represented in the remonstrance, besides other interests.

The matter only needs investigation to show for itself, and I trust the City Council will not overlook the importance of this onesided request.

A. B.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.—
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire.
Address
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW NOVELS TO LOAN.—Every novel, as soon as published, can be borrowed at the cheap book, periodical and newspaper store of P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy10-6t

Agents, Dealers, Planters, Everybody! That pays cash for Fruit, Ornamental or nursery stock. We respectfully invite attention to our 140 acres thereof, confidently believing it not equalled in or for the West.

Come and see or write with a three-cent stamp for catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Illinois. jy2-2wd&w

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. sb21-ly

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-1yt

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jy1-1m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h311-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—The St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, is open for divine service at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The Rector having returned, will resume his duties as usual, on Sunday.

—The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James Church is 6.30 p. m. during the warm weather.

—The next war meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Colver,) on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison, on Sabbath evening, July 13th, at 7.45. Several speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., drowned at Mackinaw, Michigan, WILLIAM CARPENTER ROBINSON, aged 21 years, late of County Sligo, Ireland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12, 1862.

Next to the anxiety felt for the taking of Richmond and the effectual crushing out of the slaveholder's wicked rebellion, the question whether Congress will pass a law to tax bank issues, is anxiously discussed in all well-informed circles at the West. We have too vivid a recollection of a recent "stumptail" crash not to dread what, without such a law, is impending in the no distant future. Without it in the present and prospective condition of the country, financial ruin and disaster are sure to overtake us. No law in nature is more certain to work out its legitimate results. Will Congress, therefore, act vigorously and save the country from the untold evils that are impending over us? The people should demand that a law taxing the banks lightly at first, and so increasing that they would be forced to retire their issues, should be passed before Congress adjourns. Need we point to the high premium on gold; need we allude to the insane expansion of the banks in 1835-6, causing the crash of 1837-8, or to the history of our "stumptail" issues only a little more than a year ago! Surely, any man who has a particle of financial knowledge, must know that unless such a law is passed before the new Treasury notes find their way into circulation, while at the same time the deluge of "bank rags" rises apace, a fearful financial crash, if possible more disastrous in its effects than the annihilation of our army before Richmond, must inevitably overtake us. Again we ask in behalf of the Northwest, will Congress pass a law taxing the banks? We beseech them to do so at once.

New York exchange is not quite so plenty to-day; but some of the leading houses still sell at par. The range is par and ¼@¼ for small parcels. The buying price is par@¼ discount.

Gold is drooping. The buying range was 10@12 per cent.; selling, 13@14. Our dealers buy cautiously on a falling market.

The brokers paid 6 per cent. premium on old Treasury Notes and ¼ for new, selling them at ¼.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The counterfeiters seem to be specialy active. The latest that has fallen under our observation is a five dollar bill on the Mercantile Bank of Plattsburgh, N. Y. The only safety for all but experts is to refuse all five dollar bills on this bank. The following is from an extra of McElroy's Bank Note Reporter:

Fives, vignette on lower center of the bill a train of cars, cattle in a creek drinking; oval portrait on the lower left corner. The engraving very bad and general appearance very poor.

Also fives on the Bank of Chambersburgh, Pa.—an old fashioned engraving, square portrait in each corner of the bill—vig. two females seated. Engraving coarse—look out for them. Refuse also all five dollar bills on the Bank of Chambersburgh, Penn.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning say:

The supply of currency on the market appears to be fully equal to the present business demands of the city, and on good business paper money was never more easily obtained. The usual rate of interest is 10 per cent, but we do not doubt that approved paper has been negotiated at lower rates.

Exchange continues plenty, and rates about the same as heretofore noted. The banks furnish currency for New York drafts at ¼@¼ discount, and in some instances to customers at par. The current selling rate is ¼ premium.

Gold was quoted lower yesterday, in consequence of the decline at New York. The rates were nominally 12@13 per cent. premium buying, and 15 per cent. selling. Scarcely any changes hands, and our dealers are guided exclusively in their quotations by the New York fluctuations, taking the precaution to keep at a safe distance behind the Wall street rates.

Treasury notes of the old issue are in demand at 5 per cent. premium, and those of the new issue at ¼ premium.

Small Change.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice an article in your paper of the 10th, suggesting that the Board of Trade issue shin plasters which to my mind, is simply jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, but I trust that the Board of Trade will do no such miserable business. I think it is high time to stop dealing in shadows—*i. e., promises* to pay in which there is no performance. Let no one deceive himself by calling currency value for its face. Take it for what it is worth in silver and gold, which are always par, never more or less; but the difference between silver and paper is simply the depreciation of the paper currency. Who would give one dollar for one bushel of wheat if it was worth only ninety cents. Then do just the same with paper currency, and change will soon be plenty enough for all legitimate wants, and thereby avoid another stump tail swindle.

BULLIONIST.

Michigan Central Railway.

The annual report of the various officers of the Michigan Central railway has just been issued in a pamphlet of forty-two pages. From the report of Mr. Livermore, the treasurer, we gather the following facts:

LIABILITIES.

The bonded debt of the co. is now	$7,997,488.89
Less sinking fund	372,695.05
Net bonded debt	$7,624,793.84
Capital stock	6,057,710.00
Total liabilities	$13,684,503.84
Last year	13,990,000.30
Reduction during the year	$305,502.46

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The passenger earnings, which have decreased every year since 1857, have this year fallen below the previous, while the freight earnings have increased 28 per cent.

The injury to the Central road by the state of the country has been owing to the geographical position of the road, but in a slight degree made up by the patronage of the Government.

While the gross earnings of the road have increased $303,188.81, the increased running expenditure has only been $17,179.64. In regard to this fact, the directors' report says:

We do not consider the fact that the gross earnings have been increased $303,188.81, with an increased expenditure of only $17,179.64, as evidence of greater economy, except in view of the fact that the averaged rates received for the work performed have not been higher than those of the previous year. Nor do we assume that the line is worked economically because the working expenses are less than half the gross earnings.

We are aware that the short-hand judgment ordinarily adopted, would decide a road to be well managed, which used forty-eight per cent. of its gross earnings in operating expenses, and another to be ill managed if it used sixty per cent., and this, even though the former received four cents and the latter but two cents a mile for its traffic, which would bring the expenses of the approved road sixty per cent. higher than the other.

In forming a judgment upon what the cost of operating ought to be, certain characteristics of the traffic which materially affect it should be carefully considered.

When the physical character of roads is nearly similar, the application of the following considerations is quite apparent:

All other things being equal, the road which has the largest traffic per mile can be worked at the cheapest rate, because its fixed expenses, arising from the decay of perishable materials and the like, are spread over a larger amount of work to be performed.

All other things being equal, the road having the largest passenger business in proportion to the passenger trains it is obliged to run, can carry passengers the cheapest, the additional number adding comparatively little to the cost of the train. When the freight amounts to more than one train per day, the size of these trains should be more uniform than is practicable in the passenger traffic, for nothing can be gained by multiplying their number beyond the requirements of the tonnage.

Other things being equal, the road whose business in both directions is most equal, can work at the cheapest rate. The cost of carrying freight in cars which would otherwise return empty, is comparatively very small.

Other things being equal, the road whose average haul of freight is the longest, can carry it at the cheapest rate, as the receiving and delivering expenses will add to the milage cost.

Other things being equal, the road whose business throughout the year is the most uniform, can do it at the cheapest rate.

Our experience of the past year has strengthened our conviction that the more intelligent railroad managers become in respect to the details of their working expenses, and the less they act on general impressions, the more sure is their progress toward economical results; and when the same thorough and systematic attention to detail is given to the management of this property throughout the country, which applied to manufactures has reduced the cost of making a yard of cloth from thirty to three cents, it will add much to the substantial value of this kind of investment.

The considerable improvement in the economy of working has not been made at the expense of the permanent property or rolling stock of the Company, but rather by a careful attention to details, the ascertainment of the cost, in detail, of working many well managed lines, and endeavoring to bring each part of our expenditures as low as the lowest, and thus combining the good points of all as a model from which to improve, as much as our circumstances will allow.

Among the considerable items of expenditure in keeping up and improving the property, may be named—

35 miles of new rails.
3,571 feet new side track.
Enlargement of engine house at Michigan City.
Four new small passenger houses.
106 new large covered freight cars.
10 new large platform freight cars.
Beside a considerable amount of new work in smaller items.

In conclusion, the whole property has never been in better or more efficient condition for work than at the date of this report, nor the organization better prepared to do a large business at an economical rate.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From June 1st, 1860, to June 1, 1861, the receipts were		$2,048,493.91
Operating expenses, including tax	$1,187,724.35	
Interest and exchange	684,327.91	
Sinking fund payments	84,500.00	
Total Expenditures		1,906,552.29
Balance		$141,941.63
From June 1st, 1861, to June 1, 1862 the receipts were		2,364,588.57
Operating expenses, including tax	$1,149,153.94	
Interest and exchange	679,462.09	
Sinking fund payments	84,500.00	
		1,913,116.03
Balance		$451,471.54

Thus showing an improved profit over the previous year of $313,530.93.

The floating debt which a year since was $125,000, has been liquidated; the company is now entirely free from unfunded debt. There has been paid during the year $250,000 of unconvertible plain bonds which matured on the 15th day of May last, and the same amount of sinking fund bonds has been sold at prices ranging very nearly to par.

The bonded debt has been increased during the year to the extent of $31,000, which increase has been caused by the sale of bonds heretofore held by the company. The bonded debt now stands at the limit of the mortgage, and all of the bonds are secured by the first and only mortgage upon the road for $8,000,000, while the principal part of those maturing in 1869 are also secured by the sinking funds.

Total amount of bonded debt			$7,999,488.89
Maturing in the year 1869	$3,077,000.00		
" "	1872	467,488.00	
" "	1882	4,461,000.00	
			$7,999,488.89

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. R. N. Rice, the excellent superintendent, shows the road and its rolling stock to be in a most excellent condition, while the current expenses in his department have been reduced. He commends the agents and employees for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Altogether the report shows this road to be in excellent condition in every respect.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	....	....	51196	....	....	....
G&CURR	1979	30064	33564	3167	2336	564
RIRR	786	8750	9450	....	1050	....
ICRR	818	4560	24500	2600	....	90
CB&QRR	744	5288	29451	3561	375	410
C&NWRR	780	13300	4745	3745	....	....
A&StLRR	249	1130	8400	....	200	....
Total	4604	63123	161306	13073	5761	1064

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Hides lbs.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Lead. lbs.
G&CURR	....	42	2880	....	95	18150
RIRR	....	....	2780	....	66	....
ICRR	18700	198	1655	10300	171	42876
CB&QRR	....	580	6677	1358	....	....
C&NW	....	....	2785	....	....	....
A&StL	400	160	1175	3764	....	.
Total	19100	914	17972	15422	332	61026

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	....	16800	124480	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	32535	....	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	16350	7300	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'rg	1100	....	20000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	29725	29700	....	....	....
Goderich	1115	....	9225	8525	....	....
Total	2215	94100	190705	8525	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 12.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,655,000	Flour, lbs	1,815
Shingles, no	1,790,000	Wheat, bu.	60,775
Lath, pcs	45,000	Corn, bu	113,125
Staves, no	300,000	Oats, bu	8,525
Fish, pkgs	105	Butter, kgs	112
Coal, tons	700	Seeds, bags	540
Flour, brls	21	Wool, packs	37

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 11.

Recipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	51,196	Shingles, no	39,500
Shipments.		Lath, pcs	37,500
Lumber, ft	317,287	Salt, brls	125

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 4,604 brls flour, 63,123 bu wheat, and 161,306 bu corn.

The general markets to-day were very quiet and under unfavorable news from New York prices ruled lower.

The demand for Flour was light—being chiefly confined to the Canadian inquiry for low grades—and the market ruled dull and heavy, with light sales, at $4.90@4.95 for fair white winter extras; $3.75@4 05 for spring extras; and $3.25@3.45 for spring supers.

The Wheat market was dull and 1@2c lower—with sales of only about 70,000 bu, at 86@87c for No. 1 Red; 82@83½c for No. 2 Red; 83@83½c for Amber Iowa; 80½@81½c for No. 1 Spring, and 62@75c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing dull at the inside figures.

There was a good demand for Corn at a decline of ¼@¼c per bushel—with sales of about 200,000 bushels, at 30c for River White afloat; 27½c for River Mixed afloat; 26½c for Mixed in store; and 24c for Rejected in store. At the close the market was quiet and steady.

Oats were sold at 25½@26c. Rye opened firm, but closed dull—with sales of No. 1 in store at 72½@43c, and afloat at 44c. Barley sold at 50@55c. Highwines were steady at 28c.

Freights were quiet, with but light engagements, at 11½c for corn and rye to Buffalo and Port Colborne, and 12@12½c for wheat.

The Crops in France.

By Paris advices to the 21st June, we learn that for eight days previous there were continued storms of rain, which had occasioned serious injury to the wheat, chiefly from lodging—the mildew being only partially developed at present. From the southern and eastern portions of France the reports were more satisfactory, but in the circle of country around Paris, it was greatly feared that the quality of the wheat would be detrimental from the above cause, and that the crop in some places would be destroyed.

Immense Sales of Produce in New York.

On Wednesday last the sales of western produce in New York amounted to 50,000 brls flour, and 750,000 bushels of grain, making a total value of $1,000,000, three-fourths of which were estimated for export to foreign countries.

Toledo Grain Market—July 11.

Received, 11,548 bu wheat, 27,430 bu corn. Wheat firm, but closed dull—with sales of Red at 95c@$1.04.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—July 11.

Received, 46,383 bu. The *Sentinel* reports the market 1@2c lower, with sales of 23,000 bushels at 83@83½c for No 1, and 79@79½c for No 2 spring. No freight engagements.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr. Meridian (to land at Waukegan) wheat, at 13½c; Schr C. J. Richmond, rye, at 11½c; Schr. Monsoon, corn, at 11½c; Schr R. J. Sanborn, wheat, at 12c. To Port Colborn—Schr. Robert Hollister, corn at 11½c; Schr Charlotte, whlat at 12½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4 604 brls; shipped 2,215 brls. Market very dull. Sales—100 brls "Centralia" White Winter at $4.95; 90 brls "Romine Mill" do at $4.90; 100 brls "Moline Mills" r. h. shipping extra at $4.05; 100 brls "Buffalo Mills" r. h. do at $4.05; 165 brls fair Spring Extra at $3.75; 250 brls "Wisconsin Mills" Spring Super at $3.45; 250 brls good Super at $3.40; 60 brls do $3.39; 100 brls "State Mills" do at $3.39; 48 brls "Fox River" do at $3.25; 50 brls fair Super at $3.25; 100 brls "Great West," 200 brls "Arsenal" and 50 brls "Case" on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 63,123 bu; shipped, 94,100 bu. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 Red in store at 87c; 400 bu do at 86½c; 400 bu do at 86c; 700 bu do in bags afloat at 90c; 400 bu No. 2 Red in store at 82c; 1,800 bu do at 81½c; 1,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 83½c; 2,000 bu do at 83c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 81½c; 14,000 bu do at 81c; 2,000 bu do at 80½c; 35,000 bu do at 80½c; 1,000 bu do at 80¼c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73½c; 4,000 bu do at 13c; 2,000 bu do at 72½c; 1,603 bu do at 72c; 2,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 75c; 7,500 bu Rejected in store at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 63c.

CORN—Received, 161,306 bu; shipped, 190,705 bu. Market ½@¼c lower. Sales, 5,000 bu River White afloat at 30c; 3,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 27½c; 5,000 bu Rejected afloat at 26c; 5,000 bu do at 25½c; 150,000 bu Mixed in store at 27c; 9,000 bu short receipts do at 26½c; 10,000 bu do at 26½c; 22,000 bu Rejected in store at 24c; 400 bu Yellow in store at 28c.

OATS—Received, 13,073 bu; shipped, 8,525 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales, 7,500 bu No. 1 in store at 26c; 2,000 bu short receipts do at 25½c.

RYE—Received, 5,761 bu. Market opened firm, but closed dull. Sales 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 43c; 800 bu do at 42½c; 5,500 bu do afloat at 44c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,064 bu. Market unchanged. Sales, 61 bags fair at 51c delivered; 1,500 bu do at 50c on track; 200 bu at 55c on track; 60 bags at 50c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 332 brls. Market firm. Sales, 100 brls at 28c.

LARD—15 pkgs Country (common) at 7c.

TALLOW—Scarce and in demand at 8@8½c.

FISH—Are quiet, without change. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls			$2 87½@3.25
" 2	"		2 62½@ 3.00
" 1 Trout	"		2 62½@ 3.00
" 2	"		2.50 @ 2.75

HIDES—Green are in fair request. Dry are dull. There is no change in the market. Quotations are—Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 9@11c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Calf, 10@12c; Green do, 6@7c.

WOOL—The market is firm, without any change in prices. The receipts still continue light. We quote: Common Native, 25@30c; Medium, 30@35c; Fine, 38@45c; Unwashed, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Sales of 16 firkins at 9c; 10 do at 8½c. Quotations are as follows: Choice Yellow, 10@11c; fair to good firkin, 8½@9½c; Grease, 6½@8c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6½@7c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz, $1 25@1.50; Turkeys, per lb, 3@4c; Pigeons, per doz, 40@50c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 12, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending July 12	3,209	4,419
" July 5	2,334	6,490
" June 28	3,932	8,440
" June 21	4,907	6,435
" June 14	5,357	6,978
" June 7	4,441	7,811

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ₩ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$45	25 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	25 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	36	25 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$77	43 cts
Cars 210 feet	66	43 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	66	43 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	70	43 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	$65	40 cts
Mich. South., large cars	73	40 "
do do cars of 200 feet	64	40 "
LAKE ERIE TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$62	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	52	35 "
Mich Cent small cars	47	35 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts this week, have been very liberal, amounting to 3,209 head against 2,334 last week, showing an increase of 860 head. The stock in the yards this week is of about the same quality as that of the week previous, being principally of fair average quality. Holders of good shipping beeves were not disposed to accept the terms offered by shippers, but preferred turning their stock out on grass till more favorable accounts of the New York markets come to hand.

In medium grades there was rather more activity as government contractors were purchasing more freely than during the past two weeks, but there being liberal receipts of that class, there was no advance in prices.

TO-DAY, the receipts amount to 910 head, of which 500 were received at Sherman's Yards, and 410 at the Michigan Southern Yards. The stock in the yards to-day was of a rather better quality than that of yesterday—among the various lots received to-day the following were considered the best in the yards, one of 95 choice Iowa steers belonging to Austin Brown, one of 124 head choice State steers from Peoria county, belonging to Bird, and another of 60 head from Sangamon county, belonging to Boggs. They will be shipped to New York on owners' account. The market to-day was rather brisk in stock of medium grades, as there were a number of that kind bought on account of Government contractors. The yards were all cleared out, but the market closed dull with no change from yesterday's figures. We quote the closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	$3 15@3.35
Good to prime do	2.90@3.00
Medium grades	2.25@2.50
Common do	2 00@2.25

Below we give the leading sales during the three market days of the week:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Thodes sold Miller 15 head averaging 1,384 lbs at $3.0.

Connover sold Allen 17 head averaging 1,088 lbs at $3.00.

Garvey sold Miler 17 head averaging 1,218 lbs at $3.00.

Strong sold Curtis 18 head averaging 1,174 lbs at $2.90.

Levi sold Miller 18 head averaging 1,304 lbs at $2.90.

Marsh sold Morris 16 head averaging 1,120 lbs at $2.75.

Bingham sold Morris 15 head averaging 1,221 lbs at $2.75.

Buckle sold Curtis 16 head averaging 1,046 lbs at $2 60.

Brown sold Morris 17 head averaging 980 lbs at $2 25.

Duncan sold Housley 48 head averaging 1,335 lbs at $3.10.

Larton sold Morris 99 head averaging 1,333 lbs at $3 06.

Ankrews sold McClure 36 head averaging 1,188 lbs at $2 95.

Davis sold Morris 41 head averaging 906 lbs at $2 25.

Gardiner sold Morris & Reinneman 100 head prime Missouri steers at $47.00 ₩ head.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Allen sold Rothchild 10 head averaging 1,000 lbs at $2.50

Culver sold Wright 19 head averaging 1,073 lbs at $2 85.

Davis sold Rosenheim 68 head averaging 1,340 lbs at $3.20.

Williams sold M. Bowlin 68 head averaging 1,358 lbs at $3.20.

Stewart sold Rosenheim 52 head averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.15.

Somerson sold Daube 40 head averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.12½.

AT PITTSBURG YARDS.

Strausberg sold Ruble 15 head averaging 1,469 lbs at $2.87½.

Kelley sold McClure 21 head averaging 1,271 lbs at $2 81.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
68	1340	$3.20	18	1094	p. t.
68	1358	3.20	18	1036	p. t.
52	1350	3.15	13	991	p. t.
40	1300	3.12½	11	1103	p. t.
48	1235	3.10	12	1785	p. t.
99	1333	3.06	16	911	p. t.
36	1182	3.00	11	1153	p. t.
15	1469	2.87½	56	1143	p. t.
21	1271	2.81	14	1007	p. t.
10	945	2.50	21	1176	p. t.
41	906	2.25	65	1231	p. t.
15	1061	p. t.			

HOGS—Received this week 4,410 against 6,490 the previous week, showing a decrease of 2,071. The receipts this week have been light as compared with those of the previous three or four week which is to be accounted for, in consequence of the excessively warm weather of the past few days. The market this week has been active and shippers were purchasing freely. However there is no change to notice from last week's prices. The following are the closing prices:

Good shipping hogs	$2.40@2.47½
Medium "	2.25@2.30

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
90	227	$2.47½	96	225	$2.40
88	299	2.47½	49	212	p. t.
42	233	2.45	81	219	p. t.
42	261	2.40	253	192	p. t.
58	257	2.40			

SHEEP—Received to-day 450. There is no change in the market from yesterday. Sales:

80 sheep averaging 116lbs. at $3 00
94 sheep averaging 94lbs, on p. t.

The Food Question—Peace with the United States a Necessary Condition for other Countries.

[From Hallett's American Circular, 9th.]

However much England and France may suffer from the want of an abundant supply of cotton for their manufacturing establishments, it is very clear that they are, particularly England, quite as dependent upon this country for food, as they have been in times past for our other great staple. England is now compelled, with good seasons, to import annually no small proportion of the food her people consume. Every year adds to the amount, which increases in much greater ratio than her population. In wheat and flour alone, she took from us in 1 ast $50,000,000 during the year ending July 1, 1861. For that just closed she has taken a much greater amount, as the last crop in that country was a very meagre one. Should the present be good, still, as there is no surplus in that country the demand from this will probably continue very nearly in ratio to the past, till several good crops shall, with imports from abroad, have enabled her people to accumulate such reserves as shall, by relieving all apprehension, seriously react upon prices. Such is the conviction of parties in the trade there, so that the prospect of a fair crop will, for the present, exert but very little influence in weakening prices, or demand from that country.

It is certain, but for the United States the prices of breadstuffs in England the past year would have created a much greater commotion that has the lack of cotton. The demand for food is far more imperative than clothing, especially a single variety of clothing, and must be had in very nearly the same quantity whatever may happen; whether a people be prosperous or the reverse, or whatever may be the condition commerce or trade. The Southern States have, heretofore, been the source supply of cotton. This now, temporarily perhaps, cut off. Shall the evil be aggravated by shutting out food from vast multitudes who are either unemployed, or who are working upon short time. Shall two ills be courted instead of one? If one is so vast as to defy almost, treatment or solution, will not a still graver one added, be too much for the strength or foresight of government? We do not refer to other matters; but it is clear that a state of things that would sever the commercial relations between the two countries would interfere with other relations, mutually injurious very probably, but none the less to be considered than the question directly at issue.

This question is not whether England might not obtain supplies of breadstuffs from other sources sufficient to keep her people from starving, but whether she can obtain them at rates that will place them within reach of the working classes. Prices are controlled by a deficit or excess, however slight this may be. It might be supposed that a deficit equal to one-twentieth of the whole amount wanted, would raise prices only in an equal degree. But the necessary result is, that they augment in vastly greater ratio, as it places the holders in position to exact their own terms. Now prices are kept down in England by the certainty that the United States can be always relied on to make good any deficiency that may be found to exist in that country. Apprehension is relieved, and though there may be a brisk demand, prices will never advance very far beyond cost of production, including, of course, interest on the amount of capital employed.

In our crops of breadstuffs, consequently, we have a good guarantee for continued peace. The abundant supply from this country, steadily increasing, has unconsciously to nations of the Old World, rendered our own indispensable almost, to their comfort; and internal peace and quiet. We have during the past ten years been busily occupied in preparing this country to be the great grain mart for the world. We had abundant area, with soil and climate admirably adapted to the production of all the cereals at less cost than in any other country in the world. What we lacked was means of transportation, the best producing districts being 1,500 miles inland. The appropriate works have at length been constructed. Railroads traverse every portion of the interior, collecting at the great depots upon navigable water lines the bountiful products of the soil, which are borne to tide-water chiefly by means of one work—the Erie canal. There were transported over this route the past year, in grain and flour what was equivalent to at least 40,000,000 bushels. The two great railroads of the State added 40,000,000 bushels more. The works which private and public enterprise have constructed in this State, are the most beneficent agents in ministering to the comfort and order of the old world—agencies which are hardly more noticed than the operations of nature, but which convert all these to the use and benefit of man.

Having labored so assiduously to promote the good of the people of the Old World, as well as ourselves, we do not think our good offices will be rudely thrown aside. Never was a grander achievement than our public works, which were made for made for mankind, instead of a comparatively isolated nation. Last year they saved both England and France all the horrors of a famine. They can continue to do so for all time. The people of those countries do not, of course, recognize their benefactors, but let them be cut off from these, and they will instantly learn their value and instantly demand the restoration of former relations, in tones that cannot be misunderstood or denied. We are now and are henceforth to be the granary of the world, and are almost as indispensable in the general economy, as food itself. The office we perform will not lightly be esteemed, nor will it long be rejected, as its benefits will be seen the moment they are withdrawn. Neither England nor France will long forego their customary amount of food for the sake of interfering in a matter which they will not appreciate—an interference which cannot result in a single compensating advantage for the thousand ills that must follow.

A Word to Importers.

[From the N. Y. World, 10th.]

The present high rates of foreign exchange, so ruinous to those who pay their cash for banker's bills, are, on the contrary, an equally great gain to those who export produce to Europe. We suggest, therefore, to all who may require to remit to Europe, that they buy produce instead of gold or bills of exchange. The influence of the paper inflation has only partially reached the prices of produce. Many staple articles are even lower than they were in January last, and the recent current and high rates of foreign exchange insure a handsome profit on the shipment of nearly every article exported from this city to Europe.

Breadstuffs are a sure sale at a fair profit, and the future of European harvest is so unpromising that these and provisions adapted for the European market are a safe remittance in the present condition of things. Manila hemp in bond will pay a large profit abroad, also coffee in bond tobacco, oils, whalebone, hides, and numerous other staple products which can be readily sold through regular channels open to every one who may choose to seek them. The high rates of exchange at the current prices of products are an immense bonus to those who export anything to Europe. Much, but how much it is difficult to say, of these high rates of exchange is the result of speculation, and arises from the fact of American exchanges being controlled entirely by foreigners, chiefly British. The purchase of produce instead of bills of exchange from these foreign firms will therefore tend to check their speculative spasmodic advance of rates, and bring the market for exchange into a more healthy and legitimate action, besides rendering remitters more independent of unfair exactions.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 12.—FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled and a shade easier. Sales 14,500 brls. at $4 50@4.65 for super state; $4.95@5.00 for extra state; $4 50@4.65 for super western; $4.85@5.05 for common to medium extra western; $5.10@5.20 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio $5 3@5.50 for trade brands; market closing dull and drooping. Canadian flour a shade easier. Sales 180 brls. at $4 95@5.05 for common; and $5.10@5.85 for good to choice. Rye flour quiet and steady with small sales at $1.75@3.10. Corn meal more active; sales 3,500 brls. Brandywine at $3.00@3.10; and 1,100 brls. Marsh's caloric.

WHISKY—Market firmer. Sales 850 brls at 31@31½c.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, with nothing of moment doing. The strike continues, and buyers have resolved to cease purchasing until the strike is done away with. Sales 5,700 bu winter red western at $1 20; 7,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.10; and 3,000 bu white Mich at $1 25. Rye scarce and firmer; sales at 70@72c for western, and 75@77c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn dull, heavy and lower affected by the same cause that depresses the wheat market. Sales 4,400 bu. at 38c for old mixed western; 50c for eastern, and 43c for yellow western. Oats firmer at 44@46½c for Jersey, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork in less demand and less active, but the market may be quoted a shade firmer sales, 590 brls at $10.25@10.75 for mess; $10.75@11.25 for prime mess; $9 50@10.75 for prime. Beef quiet and steady; sales 300 brls at $5 50@7.00 for country mess; $8 00@10 00 for country prime; $11.00@12.50 for repacked mess; $13 50@14 00 for extra mess. Beef hams and prime mess beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady; sales 30 casks at 3½@4c for shoulders; 4½@5c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard is in good demand and firmer; sales 1,000 brls at 9@9½c. Butter selling at 9@14c for Ohio; 3@11c for state. Cheese firm at 6@8½c.

OSWEGO, July 12.—FLOUR—Market unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and market a shade easier. Sales 1,000 bu winter red Indiana at $1.12. Corn firm but quiet. Sales last night of 18,000 bu white Illinois at 48c. Other grains nominal.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights dull. Flour 33@35c, wheat 9½c, corn 8½c to New York.

IMPORTS—1,600 brls flour, 48,000 bu. wheat, 28,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—736 brls flour, 2,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 12, 1862.

First Board—Stocks dull and lower.

Chi. and R Island	65¼	Pennsylvania	97
Mil. & P. du C.	33¾	Del. & Hudson	91¼
do 2d preferred	68½	American gold	114¼
Del L & W	94	T & Wab'sh 2d b'ds	64
Cleve. and Toledo	48½	Gal. & C. 1st b'ds	108
Galena and Chi	69¼	C. & N. W. 2d b'ds	30½
Cleve., Col. & Cin	125	Ill. Central bonds	96¾
Cleve. and Pitts	22½	U. S. 6s '67	99¼
I. C. canceled b'ds scrip	60	U. S. 6s '81 regt'd	101¾
Ill. Central scrip	57¼	Coupons	101¾
Panama	130	U. S. 6s, '74 regt'd	89½
Michigan Southern	25	7 3-10 Treas. Notes	104½
do gtd	56¼	Ohio 6s '86	105
Michigan Central	60½	Tennessee	53¾
Reading	57	Missouri	48¾
Harlem pfd	37½	California 7s	94
Hudson	45¼	Erie 3d bonds	91½
Erie	34¾	do 4th bonds	90
do preferred	63½	Ill. Cent. bonds	98
New York Central	91¼		
Pacific Mail	108		

MONEY MARKET—Fairly active at 3@5c ₩ cent. on call; 5½@6½ for prime paper.

Exchange lower and unsettled at 126@127½ nominal rates for Banker's bills.

American gold lower, closing at 14½ ₩ cent. premium.

California gold bars quoted at 15½ ₩ cent. premium.

Government stocks dull and drooping; U. S. 6s '81, 101½@1 2; 7 3-10 treasury notes 104½@104½.

Exports of specie to-day, $1,595,459.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 12.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 15 hf brls fish, 21 brls flour.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 1,660 m shingles.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlain, Mackinaw, 100 m
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 80 m staves, 10 brls fish, shingles, 80 brls fish, sundries.
Bark Nulceus, McPherson, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Green Bay, 160 m lumber.
Brig E W Cross, Moore, Oswego, 300 tons coal.
Brig C J Hutchinson, Hutchinson, Buffalo, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Fulton, Colborne, 180 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Young, Goderich, 125 m lumber.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cords bark.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland, 40 m lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Buffalo, 25 tons powder.
Schr W Sanborn, Blyben, Bay City, 175 m lumber.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 180 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Black Lake, 115 m lumber.
Schr Col Shephard, Brady, South Haven, bark.
Schr Monteagle, White, Bay City, 170 m lumber, 30 m shingles, 45 m lath.
Schr G Worthington, Jones, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Belle, Liston, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Charlotteville, 120 m staves.

CLEARED .... July 12.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Wisconsin, Williams, Ogdensburg, 10,630 bu corn, 370 brls flour, 118 kegs butter.
Prop Allegany, Boynton, Sarnia, 16,350 bu wheat.
Prop Ontonagon, Davis, Goderich, 9,225 bu corn, 8,525 bu oats, 1,115 brls flour, 450 bags seeds, 37 sacks wool.
Bark Kate Darley, McKirdy Buffalo, 27,500 bu corn.
Bark Nulceus McPherson, Green Bay.
Brig Mohegan, Tait, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Green Bay.
Schr Levant, Cherry, Sarnia, 7,300 bu corn.
Schr Mount Vernon, Haines, Kingston 10,725 bu wheat.
Schr Eli Bates, Ingraham, Kingston, 17,200 bu corn.
Schr Gen W Scott, Morgan, Kingston, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr D McInnis, Robertson, Kingston, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Pride, Fellows, St Joseph.
Schr Two Brothers, Johnson, Manitowoc.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Allegan, sundries.
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Buffalo, 17,400 bu corn.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegan.
Schr Col Shephard, Brady, Fuller's Landing.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Charlotteville.
Schr Return, Wells, Buffalo, 16,200 bu wheat.
Schr L B Crocker, Brooks Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.
Tug Ozaukee, Walton, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 12, 1862.

UP.—Prop Susquehanna, Mohawk, schr Coquette, Linnet, Howell, Adebaran, Ben Freat.

DOWN.—Prop Plymouth, Badger State. Weather pleasant. Wind southwest.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th July—		
Prop Prairie State,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Schr Linnie Powell,	Kingston,	Milwaukee.
Schr Coquette,	Kingston,	Milwaukee.
On the 10th—		
Schr Bay of Quinte,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Augustus Ford,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th July—		
Schr Wm Sanderson,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Royal Albert,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
On the 10th—		
Brig Seminole,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Acontias,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Minnesota,	Chicago.	Kingston.
Schr Geo Goble,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Wm Case,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Schr Oliver Culver,	Chicago,	Chicago.

CAPSIZED.—By a telegram received here last evening from Vermilion, we learn that the scow Lilley of Toledo, left Vermilion on Monday a. m. for Toledo. When about ten miles out, at about 3 p. m., she was struck by a squall and capsized, drowning the captain—name not known. One man and a boy escaped by clinging to a skiff, which was upside down. They sat on the bottom of the skiff until they were picked up by a vessel yesterday, and taken back to Vermilion, having been in that perilous situation for eighteen hours. The scow is a total loss. The body of the captain had not been recovered last evening.—*Sandusky Register.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... July 11.

B F Beesley, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Ella, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Old Abe, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn.
H Coole, LaSalle, 4,600 bu corn.
Unionist, LaSalle, 5,7000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 9,000 bu corn.
Taylor, Joliet, 110 tons earth.
Josephene, Kankakee, 3,200 bu corn.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn.
Gen Grant, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Ione, LaSalle, 5,696 bu corn.

CLEARED .... June 11.

Belle, LaSalle, 65 m lumber, 37,550 lath.
Thorpe, Joliet, 25 brls salt.
Humboldt, Joliet, 1,394 ft lumber, 4½ m shingles.
Neptune, Ottawa, 100 brls salt.
Northrop, Ottawa, 50 cds bark.
Imperial, Lockport, 1,400 lbs mchdse.
R S Goddell, Ottawa.
Robert Holmes, Utica.
Lemont, Lockport, 65 cds stave bolts.
McNellis, LaSalle, 80 m lumber.
Lockport, Lockport, 73,493 ft lumber.
Cerin k Morris, 31,640 ft lumber, 10 m lath, 30 m Shingles.
Monitor, Kankakee, 65,900 ft lumber.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 224.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 25, 1862.
[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
P. PALMER &
112, 114 & 116 Lake
COTTON GOODS
—AT—
LOW PRICES
Appleton Sheetings,
Amoskeag A Sheetings,
Stark A Sheetings,
Indian Head Sheetings,
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " Wamsutta,
50 " Richmond,
GRAIN BAGS
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETS
P. PALMER &
112, 114 and 116 Lake
Floor Oil Cloths
BEDDING AND FEATHERS
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs,
WINDOW SHADES
Shades of any Description
CURTAIN GOODS
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, dered Lace Curtains,
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED
P. PALMER & C
112, 114 and 116 Lake
PAPER HANGINGS
NEW STYLE
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
FAXON
70 LAKE STREET
Paper Hanging done in the best manner
Window Shades, Fixtures
NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRADE
A choice assortment
Blanks, Cheap Satins,
CURTAIN PAPER
At New York
FOR CASH
AT THE OLD STAND
70 LAKE STREET
E. G. L. FAXON
A CARD.
The subscriber would respectfully and the public generally, that his Paper Hanging business ding. Having a thorough and intending at all times sortment in all its branches manufacture to order to no house in the city, business, as heretofore patronage. He takes this friends and patrons for their and hopes to be doubly
BEDDING
Bedding of every
AT THE LOWEST
FOR CASH
If you want a good
PORTABLE SPRING
THE MOST
AND THE BEST
If you want good
STEAM CURED
Free from smell of city where they can be
They are Superior
Bedding of every perior manner.
E. G. L.
70 Lake
P. O. BOX
THE NEW
CON

The Tribune.
MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

The Richmond paper rebels captured 4,000 fede g the retreat of our ar ckahominy marshes to the River. But most of ers that were wounded t while our army was re stragglers are all the un fell into the hands of the

THE NEW REPRESE FROM ILLINOI

This State having been re other representative, an ed by Congress allowing ected from the State at large ket.

THE CONFISCATION BIL

The Senate passed, on Satur Senate confiscation bill, by th thirteen, giving the measu majority of more than the nays are the name and Cowan. *Par nobile*

A DISGRACEFUL SC

The House was disgraced ed Illinois humiliated by th llyism of Richardson, whose nduct unpleasantly revives e days when such langu were no small part of roperty and scenic effects of rivers. Richardson learned ters in the art, and has al apt scholar in blackguar e owes it to itself that ous censure fall upon pon the decencies of debate.

THE PRESIDENT AND T DER STATE ME

The scene referred to in our spatch, the interview betwee e men and the President important and encouraging. er, because it foreshadows an must come, and with its comin new day for our country—Em President Lincoln asks the m Border States to prepare the m constituents and people for suc it may be presently nece admirable and cheering to n which this suggestion was r protestations of unalter which accompany the respons get down to the bo great contest and remove fore day is near at hand.

GOV. YATES' PROCLA

The Republican club, on Sat had a most enthusiastic m able patriotic proclamation o indorsed to the echo. At adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we, the members of Club of Chicago, have read with the recent letter of Gov. Yate of the United States, and that endorse every sentiment therein *Resolved*, That these resolutions, Yates' letter attached, be sen of the United States, and to neral and commander in the army Gov. Yates was popular with Illinois, prior to the writing but he will enjoy here higher place in their confidence his reputation will be na has a governor worthy o e State.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S MENT.

Our Sunday night's dispatch elsewhere, show that the enemy more daring, and the guerrilla p formidable. One of these, und der Forrest, has attacked giments in Murfreesboro, ca taking possession of the her regiment was holding ou counts.

Simultaneously with this, the operations of Morgan's cavalry in Kentucky are now of so important a character as to threaten safety of Frankfort, whence the State archives have been removed. There is little doubt what will be the issue when federal troops confront these parties and our army is sufficiently strong to guarantee against any serious reverse, but local panics and a general insecurity must be the portion of the Border States for some time to come, as their share in the fruits of the rebellion.

WHAT THIS CONGRESS HAS DONE.

"Sir," said Mr. Sumner, in closing his recent eloquent plea for confiscation in the Senate, "the present Congress has already done much beyond any other Congress in our history, to entitle it to the gratitude of the nation. Measures which for long years seemed attainable only to the most sanguine hopes, have triumphed. Emancipation in the national capital; freedom in all the national Territories; the offer of ransom to help emancipation in the States; the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade; the prohibition of the return of fugitive slaves by military officers; homesteads for actual settlers on the public lands; the Pacific railroad; endowments of agricultural colleges out of public lands; and last and best of all—the crowning measure of the session—the bill for the suppression of rebellion, by punishing treason, freeing the slaves and confiscating the property of rebels. Such are some of the achievements by which the present Congress will be historic. Besides, we have raised an army, and made important additions to our navy, and have provided means for all our gigantic expenditures by a tax, which is in itself an epoch."

SPEECH OF GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

We publish the speech of Gen. LEW. WALLACE, made in Washington a few days ago, and commend it more especially to Democrats who are squeamish in regard to employing negroes against the rebels. Gen. Wallace went into the army a pro-slavery Democrat, but has become a practical abolitionist. He has seen the secesh at home. He has witnessed their mode of warfare. He has studied the "divine institution" from a close standpoint, and observed the tremendous element of strength it is in the hands of the enemy, and speaking from a soldier's range of vision, he declared in the national capital, before a concourse of Senators, Representatives and citizens, that the negroes ought to be employed in every way in which they can assist the army in crushing the rebellion. And for their services he would reward them with freedom. Leaving out the slavery-worshipping West Pointers, Gen. Wallace speaks the universal sentiments of the soldiers and officers of the army who have become heartily disgusted with the manner in which the war is conducted. If the army were allowed to wage the war on common sense principles, they would soon put an end to the rebellion.

We cannot forbear repeating the closing remark of the General: "Oh, that I could get a little back bone into those who are governing us; if I could but animate them to use the great powers at their command; if I could induce them to let *us* (the army) make *war*, is all I ask."

Senator LANE of Indiana, followed in a few vigorous and pointed remarks. He said that the government must use every means that God and nature placed in its hands. Our armies should be allowed to subsist on the property of the traitors. He would cashier any general officer who placed a soldier to guard a rebel's property, and would "hand his name down to eternal infamy." This is precisely what the generals entrusted with the largest armies and most important commands have been doing from the beginning of the war to the present day. Is it any wonder that the rebellion is not crushed, and the patriotic sacrifices of the people and the soldiers have accomplished so little?

The Naugatuck at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Naugatuck has arrived here en route for New York for repairs.